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FURTHER COMMENT ON OPENING OF GENEVA TALKS

Next Move 'Up to Washington'

LD181947 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 May 83

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] After an interval of one and a half months the Soviet Union and the United States have resumed in Geneva their talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Aleksandr Zholkver elaborates:

The importance of these talks by far exceeds the boundaries of Europe, and not only because the development of events on this continent affects to a great extent the political climate of the entire globe, and because the two world wars began there.

Europe is also the site where the world's two major political and military alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, confront each other. So if a military conflict, and particularly a nuclear one, flares up in Europe it will engulf the entire world. That's why it's not surprising that the talks designed to limit nuclear arms in Europe are closely watched by the nations populating other continents. In many commentaries published far from Geneva the prevailing note is pessimism; unfortunately, this pessimism is quite grounded. In the first place, it took the Reagan administration many months to decide to begin the Geneva talks. Then for a year and a half progress at the talks was blocked by America's obviously unrealistic zero option, aimed at making the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally and at stationing a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Eventually, under pressure from its allies, Washington had to somewhat modify its stance. But the ensuing interim proposal pursues the same end, to remove the Soviet and to install, even if in somewhat smaller quantity, American missiles.

Prior to the beginning of another round of talks the American delegate, upon his arrival in Geneva, kept advocating the notorious zero option and interim proposal while Washington continued to glorify its missiles in every possible way.

Indeed, recently the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov advanced proposals on a radical, that is, by two-thirds, reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. This provides for establishing parity between the Soviet and NATO's nuclear potentials both in missiles and planes and in the warheads for them, parity on a considerably lower level than currently. So there is quite a practical way to reach an agreement that would benefit not only Europe but also the world at large. The next move is up to Washington.

U.S. Stance Viewed

LD182129 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 May 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Concerning the Geneva talks, the American paper DAILY WORLD says that the United States has again come to the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons, to the new round which began on 17 May, with its old baggage, a slightly modified version of the same old notorious zero option.

The United States is stubbornly striving to disrupt the parity of nuclear forces existing in Europe and create superiority for the West, and is stubborn in its conduct of talks on American forward-based weapons, that is, what Soviet might, Soviet medium-range weapons at present counterpose. And so, continuing to block progress at the talks in Geneva, the Reagan administration is letting it be understood that it is intent on continuing along the arms race path, pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe.

That is the conclusion drawn by the newspaper DAILY WORLD. And, as the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST said not so long ago, the Reagan administration avoids showing flexibility in its policy toward the Soviet Union; the policy of the U.S. ruling circles is a single-minded one of struggle against everything that is progressive and of a striving, as is said in Presidential Directive No 75, through the arms race and trade and economic pressure -- ideological subversion should be added here -- to try and affect the internal situation in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the national liberation movements.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSAL

PM160952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Observer's Notes": "A Realistic Way"]

[Text] Not to start an arms race where it does not exist and to stop it wherever it now goes on -- that is how Comrade Yu.V. Andropov described, in his replies to DER SPIEGEL, the Soviet stance, and the principle by which the USSR is guided at the talks with the United States on fundamental problems of the present time.

The important new initiative put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his speech on 3 May convincingly confirms the vitality of this principle. Seeking a solution to the most burning present-day problem -- preventing a new round of the nuclear arms race and averting war -- the Soviet Union declares not only its readiness to have in Europe not a single missile or a single aircraft more than the NATO countries have today, but also its readiness to agree on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe as regards both delivery vehicles and warheads, naturally taking into account the corresponding British and French armaments.

The constructive nature of the Soviet peace initiative has once and for all cut the ground from under the feet of those who until now tried to claim that the USSR has failed in advance serious counterproposals to the U.S. "zero" and "interim" options at the Geneva talks. Yes, those options have been and remain quite unacceptable to the Soviet Union. They are at variance with the fundamental principle of equality and identical security of the sides and are designed to bring about the unilateral diarmament of the USSR and U.S. military superiority in Europe. Naturally, such "options" cannot form the basis of a just solution.

However, the Soviet Union has repeatedly advanced far-reaching proposals at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, up to and including proposals for the total elimination of all medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe, and for the abandonment of all types of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, designed to strike targets on the continent. All these proposals remain valid today. However, since the West has so far refused to consider them seriously, the USSR, in an effort to get things moving in Geneva, now proposes to have no more missiles or warheads on those missiles than NATO in each mutually agreed period. If the number of warheads on British and French missiles is reduced, the number of warheads on the Soviet medium-range missiles will be reduced by the same amount.

The Soviet Union proposes to extend this approach also to the aviation facilities of this class deployed in Europe. In this way approximate equiality between the USSR and NATO would be maintained as regards both medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and aircraft, and the number of warheads on those delivery vehicles, and this equality would be at a considerably lower level than now. In this context Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in particular that the implementation of the new Soviet proposal "would mean that there would be considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on those missiles in the European part of the USSR than there were before 1976, when we did not have SS-20 missiles."

The new Soviet initiative has given rise to much reaction in the West. And even the NATO countries' mass media could not but note its realistic nature. A commentary by the BBC said, for instance: "The Soviet leader has come out with a new disarmament proposal whose impelmentation would help to slow down the pace of the arms race." And the West German KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER wrote: "The Soviet Union's new proposal provides an answer to the West's argument that, given an equal reduction of missiles alone, the USSR will end up with more nuclear warheads." Many prominent Western statesmen and public figures are speaking out in a similar vein.

And how has official Washington reacted? The U.S. Administration, while forced to admit that the new Soviet proposal represents "a step forward" and promising "to examine it seriously," at the same time is reaffirming its former stance. In other words, it continues to cling stubbornly to the notorious "zero" and "interim" options. Plans for achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries are being openly prepared in Washington. In the deployment of its Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe the United States sees an opportunity to considerably strengthen its strategic potential, to create an additional nuclear threat to vitally important centers in the Soviet Union, and to acquire the possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike. Even the transatlantic press admits this. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for instance, wrote about the new U.S. medium-range missiles: "In this way, as the Russians cannot fail to observe, the United States and its allies are planning to deploy STRATEGIC (my emphasis -- M.P.) weapons in Europe and not simply to set up forces to counteract the Soviet intermediate-range missiles with similar Western missiles."

The new Soviet inititative opens up a realistic way to halt the dangerous development of events, to prevent a further buildup of nuclear arsenals in Europe, and to achieve their genuine reduction. At the same time the USSR is issuing a warning: If, against all arguments of reason, matters reach the point of the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, a chain reaction is unavoidable. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries will be forced to take countermeasures. And those to whom this warning is addressed must take it seriously.

TASS REJECTS FRG MINISTER'S REMARKS ON MISSILES

LD181058 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The European public, and not only the European one, expresses a serious and mounting concern over the USA's and NATO's plans aimed at deploying, whatever the cost, almost 600 U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles on West European soil, turning Western Europe into a nuclear-war ground, into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon.

Quite of a sudden the West German "DIE WELT", through the mouth of Jurgen Moellemann, minister of state in the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has publicly stated that there are no gorunds for such concern. Pershing-II's, don't you see, are intended "only for defence" and for nothing else. And if someone regards them as a "first-strike weapon," this is a misapprehension brought on by Soviet propaganda which, it turns out, keeps trying to "disorient the population of the FRG" and to bring it "into a state of self-fright...."

A sensational "discovery," isn't it?

The point is, however, that Jurgen Moellemann's statement is glaringly at variance with facts. It is a matter of common knowledge that the new U.S. medium-range systems are virtually tantamount to strategic systems, since they are capable of reaching the territory of the USSR. Robert Pfaltzgraff, Reagan's adviser on foreign policy matters, in an interview with the Italian newspaper MANIFESTO on November 18, 1980, pointed out that the "modernization" of the nuclear theater weapons in Europe was "directly connected with the problem of strengthening the strategic forces of the USA." The Pentagon's directives for the construction of the Armed Forces of the USA have it straight that those systems will be targeted, first of all, on the agencies of state and military administration of the USSR and on Soviet strategic facilities. The statement by Eugene Rostow, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has it that Pershing-II intermediate range missiles with their great speed and destructive power are a first-strike weapon or can be such.

The question arises -- whom one should believe? And whom, actually, does the West German minister of state try to "refute": the treacherous "Soviet propaganda" or Mr. Rostow, a competent U.S. specialist in the field of arms?

Mr Moellenmann's assertions are inconsistent. He would like to portray the new U.S. missiles almost as some innocuous tennis balls which by no means can change the strategic situation in the continent. It is quite evident that endeavours to upset the approximate parity of forces which has been established in Europe and in the world, and not concern for the "security of Europe," are the main intention of the USA, which presses for installing its medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe.

Trying to achieve this aim, Washington -- so far, at least -- blocked the Geneva negotiations and in every way tried to put through its so-called "zero" option and then the "interim" option, the implementation of which mean none other than a unilateral disarmament of the USSR. Herr Moellemann, acting, judging by everything, not without bidding from the outside, tried on the eve of a new round of negotiations in Geneva to support that non-constructive line which is extremely dangerous to peace in Europe. But he did it rather clumsily.

SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT CONTINUES

Ponomarev, Velikhov Speeches

PM181523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Nuclear War Is a Crime Against Mankind"]

[Text] The question of war and peace has always perturbed mankind. Today it faces our planet's inhabitants most acutely because never before has the might of weaponry been so destructive or so menacing to all mankind. Special responsibility for the planet's destiny now rests with scientists, who have a particularly clear idea of the catastrophic consequences of thermonuclear war. A sincere desire to investigate objectively the complex and dangerous situation in which mankind finds itself and the firm intention to discover a way out of it unite the participants in the All-Union "Conference of Scientists for Man's Salvation From the Threat of Nuclear War and for Disarmament and Peace," which opened in Moscow 17 May.

In the conference presidium were leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, eminent foreign scientists, and leaders of the Pugwash Movement.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the conference with an introductory speech. He announced that over 500 Soviet scientists and dozens of foreign ones are taking part in the forum's work. The academy president expressed the hope that the meeting will be an important step in uniting peace-loving forces in the struggle against a thermonuclear catastrophe. I think, he said, that the scientists' authoritative word and their warnings of the possible consequences of nuclear war, will serve as the means of further mobilizing peace-loving forces to save civilization and life itself.

Academician B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Role of Scientists in Consolidating International Security." Soviet scientists, he said, like all Soviet people and all people of good will and intelligence in the world today, are deeply perturbed by the prevailing international situation. The world is living through a crucial moment of history. The question of the direction in which its development will proceed is being resolved.

"...The main thing perturbing the peoples today," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in his article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR", "is the need to preserve peace and to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe. There is nothing more important than this on the international plane for our party, the Soviet state, and all peoples of the world." To resolve this task, which is truly common to all mankind, it is essential primarily that the broadest people's masses have a profound understanding of the nature and dimensions of the threat of war and a clear idea of where it originates, and the all-around mobilization and unity of action of all the world's peace-loving forces is essential. Scientists have an important part to play in this nationwide and international matter. By their knowledge, experience, and scientific authority they can make and are called on to make a substantial contribution to the cause of saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. That is now the supreme manifestation of science's humanitarianism, of its responsibility to the peoples.

B.N. Ponomarev stressed that science has accomplished a qualitative change in methods of warfare, with all the ensuring consequences. Even wars in the era of the bayonet and sabre, muskets and cannonballs brought the peoples enormous calamities. War using nuclear missile weapons and modern tanks and aircraft threatens the existence of human civilization itself. Hence the increase in scientists' responsibility.

The militarization of science in the world of capital is one of the most glaring manifestations of the monopolist abuse of the fruits of scientific and technical progress. Under imperialism, V.I. Lenin noted, "Militarization pervades all social life." Militarism is a tool of the aggressive policy of monopoly capital, and at the same time it is one of the most important means of extracting superprofits.

The alliance of the military-industrial monopolies and militarist cliques is exerting a pernicious influence on the development of science, diverting it to the purposes of annihilating people. Since the first steps in its development science has been called on to contribute to improving people's lives and to man's progressive development. But imperialism is distorting the very essence of science and has directed and continues to direct science toward destroying people. This was expressed particularly clearly in the use of the atom bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Unfortunately, there are scientists like the U.S. nuclear scientist Teller who are integrated into the military-industrial system. sit on the boards of companies which produce weapons, and take an active part in aggressive forces' intrigues. Some three-fourths of all U.S. federal scientific expenditure goes on military and military space research. Approximately one-third of all U.S. scientists and development engineers are employed in this research. The present U.S. Administration is accelerating the process of science's militarization particularly rapidly. The talents of scientists and the achievements of human intelligence are being squandered on barbaric reactionary aims and serve the needs of aggressive policy and the preparation of a devastating war.

The duty of scientists -- both naturalists and representatives of the social sciences -- is primarily to reveal comprehensively the truth about the consequences of nuclear war to all mankind.

The duty of scientists is also to tirelessly indicate the source of the threat of war. This task is particularly topical now, for never before have the imperialist warmongers undertaken such extensive efforts aimed at distorting the true situation, at evading responsibility for forcing on armament and for preparing war, and at discrediting the policy of the states struggling for peace.

The truth is that it is the aggressive circles of U.S. and NATO imperialism, relying on force of arms, which are trying to halt social progress and are hoping to acquire a dominant influence on all world development, to suppress the movement for social and national liberation, and even to achieve the annihilation of the socialist system and consign world socialism to the "dust heap of history." The leaders of the U.S. Administration state this openly.

Of course, there is a vast distance between these designs and the opportunities for their implementation. In our time, imperialism has irretrievably lost the ability to control world destiny. But we must in no way underestimate the danger presented by representatives of the extremist and adventurist "war party" with their enormous power and by the apologists of all kinds of "limited" and "local" nuclear wars.

The United States is making frenzied attempts to break the prevailing military parity and to seek superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. New types of nuclear missile weapons are being developed which are distinguished by greater accuracy and the ability to strike the other side's missiles concealed in hardened underground silos. Propaganda is being conducted for doctrines justifying the "acceptability" of nuclear war and the possibility of "gaining the upper hand in it." That is the main idea contained in the U.S. program for the so-called modernization of nuclear forces and that is the underlying reason for the United States' persistent refusal to follow the Soviet Union's example -- to pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

An important component of the creation of a first strike potential is considered to be the deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe -- the Tomahawk cruise missiles and more accurate Pershing II ballistic missiles. That is the aim of the qualitative rebuilding of all three components of the United States' so-called strategic "triad": ground-launched ICBM's missile submarines, and strategic bombers capable of carrying a large number of air-launched cruise missiles.

Attempts are made to justify the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe by references to the alleged "increase in Soviet missile yield." The unsoundness of these references can be seen particularly clearly in the light of the proposal put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, whose implementation would mean that the USSR and NATO would have an equal number, but a far smaller one than now, of missiles, aircraft, and warheads. The fact that the Soviet Union agrees to reduce the number of its missiles in Europe and the warheads on them to a level lower than in 1976 fully reveals all the falsity of NATO "arms upgrading" plans.

The noisily billed "Reagan concept" providing for the creating of so-called total ground and space based "antimissile defenses" is essentially a program for ensuring the impunity of a first strike. In fact it is pursuing by no means defensive goals and is extremely aggressive and utterly dangerous.

The launching of the first satellite in 1957, Gagarin's exploit, the orbital flights and Apollo moon flights, the research into Mars and Venus -- all this makes up the pride and glory of modern mankind. But now the threat of militarist distortion has also arisen over all this. As is well known, the Soviet Union has put forward the idea of international agreements banning the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including in space. In speaking of the dangerous U.S. plans for developing wide-scale antimissile defenses, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said: "We suggest to the U.S. Government: Let Soviet and U.S. scientists, who are specialists in this matter, meet and discuss the possible consequences of creating a wide-scale system of antimissile defenses. Let science have its important word to say. "We hope that scientists and public figures throughout the world will make their contribution to ensuring that space always remains free of any weapons and that it does not become a sphere of military confrontations, that no threat emanates from space to those living on earth.

The creation of the material apparatus of war is combined with a widespread campaign for the broad masses' ideological indoctrination. It is focused on the dissemination of the bogus myth of the "Soviet military threat" and the declaration of an anticommunist, anti-Soviet "crusade."

The main arrows of this "crusade" are targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But it would be naive to suppose that the program poses a threat only to the USSR and its allies. The U.S. military plans are extremely dangerous to all peoples of the world, including the United States.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries counter the adventurist course of aggressive U.S. circles and their allies with an effective program for the prevention of nuclear war, disarmament, and the conservation and strengthening of detente, the speaker said. An enormous part in elaborating this foreign policy strategy of the CPSU and Soviet state is played by the Marxist-Leninist study of the specific features of international relations in our age.

Lenin bequeathed to us a scientific theory of war and peace in the era of imperialism and the worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism.

Lenin passed on to us a strategy of peace which has now been incorporated in the Peace Program for the Eighties elaborated by the CPSU. Since the 26th CPSU Congress it has been further developed and then enriched with a whole series of very important foreign policy initiatives. It is essential to stress that this strategy is based on an understanding of the fact that the danger of world war and the forces which can prevent it have increased simultaneously.

Our party and social science counters the bourgeois concepts preaching the inevitability of a "global crisis" and a nuclear conflict, the concepts predicting the inevitability of the death of civilization, with a program of historical optimism pervaded by humanism and at the same time based on a strictly scientific computation of the correlation of world forces and the dynamics of their potential.

Of course, the aggressive U.S. and NATO course obliges the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries to take steps to appropriately safeguard our security. Soviet scientists have made a major contribution to consolidating our state's defense capability and creating effective material means of curbing aggression. This contribution has played and continues to play an extraordinarily important part in preserving peace on earth.

But we in the Soviet Union do not, and cannot have any military-industrial and scientific complex interested in obtaining profits from producing weapons of any type. There are no social forces in the Soviet Union interested in the arms race. All the Soviet people's thoughts are directed toward peace. We resolutely oppose the arms race and advocate embarking -- on a reciprocal basis, of course -- on real and radical disarmament right up to universal and total disarmament. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, and our diplomacy and public organizations are waging a battle for peace which is of historic importance for all mankind.

The speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including his replies to questions put by representatives of Finnish public organizations, which set out the USSR's proposals in a single package, contain a program to spare mankind from nuclear war. The Soviet Peace Program is aimed at the all-around consolidation of the positions of peace and the consistent rebuffing of Western aggressive circles' attempts to impose some sort of "second edition" of the cold war.

We can say with complete justification that the main positions of the program we are advancing have met with wide support at an authoritative international forum of the present day such as the United Nations. That is brone out by the resolutions adopted at the 36th and 37th UN General Assembly sessions on fundamental questions of the present international situation, including the truly historic declaration "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe."

The results of the recent Delhi conference are clear enough evidence that our proposals accord with the aspirations of the broad people's masses of the nonaligned countries.

Finally, our positions are very close to the positions of broad circles of the Western peace-loving public, and in particular the scientific public. A graphic example of this is the adoption last year, at a conference in Warsaw, of the Pugwash Movement declaration on the danger of nuclear war. The text of this declaration, drafted by the Pugwash Movement Council, was sent to 156 Nobel Prize winners in physics, chemistry, physiology, and medicine. And 111 of the 118 replies received agreed to sign the declaration. The overwhelming majority of authoritative natural scientists thus expressed themselves in favor of a constructive program for preventing nuclear war. This unique plebiscite graphically showed that the world's most eminent scientists, the leading lights of world science, so to speak, share our resolute condemnation of the misanthropic doctrines of a "limited," "acceptable" nuclear war, oppose the use of nuclear weapons, and advocate a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

The world antiwar movement has now become an important element of the forces of peace. An awareness of the increased threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe lends unprecedentedly mass-based and broad dimensions to the composition of the modern antiwar movement. An understanding of the fact that a decisive 6-month period is beginning and that we cannot stand aloof from the struggle for the continent's destiny is growing among the broadest circles.

On a whole it must be stressed that the major opportunities which the mass antiwar movement now possesses are linked to a considerable extent with what is one of its remarkable features -- the unprecedently active participation of scientists and the scientific public.

The activity of "traditional" international scientific organizations which for a number of decades have been doing unseful work in the interests of peace and disarmament is being galvanized. They include the Pugwash movement and the World Federation of Scientific Workers. They have been joined by new international organizations, in particular the movement of "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," in which our eminent doctors are taking a fruitful part.

Soviet scientists are deeply committed to the cause of peace. They know that the party and the Soviet state will never exploit the fruit of their labor to the detriment of the cause of peace and the peoples' interests. The USSR Academy of Sciences and our deeply respected [Academy] President Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov are marching in the front ranks of the defenders of peace, seeking to ensure that the atom is used only for peaceful purposes. USSR scientists are taking an active part in the movement of the Soviet and international public for the prevention of war and the curbing of the arms race.

Mention must be made of the great response encountered by the Soviet scientists appeal to the peace-loving public on the U.S. President's statement on the development of new antimissile weapons.

Much has been done, and Soviet scientists have the right to be proud of the contribution they have made to the peace champions' efforts. But at the present crucial moment, the very development of events and the very keenness of the struggle against the actions of the new warmongers require that the scientists multiply their efforts.

What are the main areas where Soviet scientists can make the greatest contribution to the cause of preventing nuclear war and the consolidation of peace?

First, it is extraordinarily important to continue showing tirelessly the grave consequences of nuclear war, to reveal the scientific unsoundness and dangerousness of the concepts of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war which are preached in all their versions by extremist circles of imperialism.

Second, scientists' clear-cut counterarguments are becoming increasingly significance in connection with the campaigns of imperialist propaganda designed to mislead the peoples. It is essential to expose systematically and incisively the tricks and strategems of the enemies of disarmament and the nuclear warmongers. People everywhere must understand the essence of speculations on the so-called "zero option" and "interim solution" with regard to medium-range nuclear weapons. It is essential to tear the covering of simulated love of peace from these proposals and to help everyone to realize that the demagogic rhetoric conceals sinister war plans.

Third, the most urgent task of public-spirited scientists is to struggle against the attempts to split and weaken the antiwar movement by foisting on it all kinds of false political doctrines like the slogans of "equidistance" from the USSR and the United States and the "equal guilt" of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the exacerbation of the international situation, and so on. Special attention must be paid to exposing the falsity of the pseudoscientific research concerning the "military threat" from the Soviet Union which the Pentagon is specially inspiring now so as to undermine the anti-war movement.

Fourth, scientists are called upon to take energetic efforts to destroy the barriers which the enemies of peace are trying to erect across the path of fruitful international cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres. It is their duty to say a firm "no" to the policy of sanctions and boycotts. This applies especially to the sphere closest to scientists, the sphere of international scientific cooperation.

Joliot-Curie said as far back as the beginning of the fifties: "Scientists must be pioneers of a new great army of peace, since they understand better than anyone else the meaning of modern warfare."

May the profound concern of scientists for the fate of mankind, the speaker said in conclusion, find an outlet in more and more new active steps to help the determined struggle of the people for lasting peace, for the preservation of life on earth! I believe that this noble goal will be well served by the present all-Union Conference of Scientists for Man's Salvation From the Threat of Nuclear War and for Disarmament and Peace!

"Science and Urgent Problems of the Struggle Against the Threat of Nuclear War" was the subject of the report delivered by Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The eighties of our century, he said, can be described as one of the most critical periods in mankind's history. On the one hand, they are years of the further flourishing of science, the expansion of its sphere of influence, and the unification of the various scientific disciplines. On the other hand, they are a period when the struggle for peace and for preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe is becoming the most important task for people of the planet.

Unfortunately, it has to be admitted that modern science has created for the first time in history the material potential whereby mankind can terminate its existence. Its results make it possible to destroy not only all the achievements of human civilization, but even life on earth itself. Furthermore, such a self-destruction of mankind could occur in a relatively brief space of time, or practically instantaneously in historical terms.

Despite the more than 30-year history of efforts to prevent the nuclear arms race, efforts made by the community of socialist states, other peace-loving countries, a number of public organizations, movements and groups of scientists, and other public forces, the incessant striving of the most aggressive imperialist circles to attain military superiority over the socialist countries means that mankind is going through the greatest trial in its history.

Today it is extremely necessary for all people to appreciate the nature of mass destruction weapons as special weapons, as weapons of suicide, rather than as simply a more efficient means of conducting military operations. It is necessary for all people and countries to unite for the joint solution of this problem -- the problem of the categorical rejection of such weapons.

What are today's nuclear weapons like and what are the foundations of the concepts for their use? They were conceived and used by the United States as a sophisticated weapon of World War II, on the basis of the idea of mass bombing raids on military and civilian targets to crush the enemy's forces and spirit of resistance. This trend remained in existence during the time of the U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons, when there was talk of threatening the USSR by destroying initially 20-30 and later 200-300 population centers with the loss of tens of millions of lives.

Later, after the emergence of corresponding weapons in the USSR, this concept was supplemented by the so-called counterforce concept, which assumed delivering against the enemy "retributive strike" not only against its population and economic centers, but also against defended military targets like missile launchpads, command centers, and communications systems. Thus, the sixties and seventies saw the further improvement of strategic systems for the delivery of nuclear weapons and an increase in the number of warheads. All this resulted in a substantial modernization of the U.S. strategic forces, which refutes the thesis about a supposed freeze of strategic arms by the United States at that time.

Simultaneously there occurred the deployment in Europe, in the so-called "European theater of military operations," of tactical nuclear weapons and their improvement by way of neutron warheads. What was the result of all this? Of course, the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries were forced to find appropriate measures and to create corresponding weapons systems, though, of course, these were not entirely analogous to the weapons of the United States and the NATO countries. At the same time, the Soviet Government took all measures to halt both the quantitative and the qualitative arms race. It was only partially possible to do this. For example, the United States did not take up the ban on the use of multiple warheads and many other proposals by the Soviet side. And who gained from this development of events? The world as a whole lost, of course because the danger of war substantially increased. The security of the United States itself also lost. Until the creation of nuclear weapons the United States was relatively secure. Had these weapons been banned at the end of the forties, this invulnerability would still be in existence.

Citing facts to show the intenability of the myth about the alleged violation of the equilibrium of forces, the speaker dwelt on the U.S. interpretation of the term "strategic stability." He showed convincingly that the fundamental destablizing factor in the world is the further development of U.S. first strike forces, including medium-range forces deployed close to the USSR's borders, as well as sea-based missiles and the various types of cruise missile, which the United States unjustifiably tries to exclude from any limitations, presenting them as weapons for a retaliatory strike.

Now, in connection with the discussion of the military budget, a debate has developed in the United States on the plans for the further improvement of U.S. strategic forces in the next decade. These plans have deeply perturbed all people of good will. Soviet scientists have issued a special appeal to all scientists in the world. A number of scientists in the United States and other Western countries have also condemned this "concept" announced by U.S. President R. Reagan 23 March and enshrined in an appropriate presidential directive. The proposed path is also essentially rejected in the declaration of presidents of academies of sciences signed in Rome in September 1982.

Despite the fact that the questions linked with the nuclear arms race are basically political and moral ones, the speaker went on to say, it is our task as scientists to inform mankind to the necessary extent about the consequences of nuclear war.

A hundred warheads are capable of inflicting catastrophic damage on the largest modern state, and just a single Ohio-class modern strategic nuclear submarine carries 240 warheads.

It is also necessary to take account of the radioactive pollution of soil, water resources, and the atmosphere; radioactive fallout will cost many lives after the end of a war. Finally, there is also the problem of the global consequences of a nuclear war. In this problem there are many aspects which are not completely clear -- take, for example, the effect on the ozone layer and the extent of the atmosphere's opacity because of the enormous quantity of aerosols in the atmosphere as a result of explosions and fires.

Unfortunately, some global problems are the subject of a debate which could misinform the broad public. This is already being exploited by a number of Western scientists who defend the need for actual use of nuclear weapons. The scientists must say with all clarity that nuclear war means catastrophe.

The arms race generates militarization of political thought and social awareness. As a result Soviet-U.S. relations, for example, are seen not in the light of the objective and real contradictions which divide us, but in the light of relations with an enemy. This has been typical of many U.S. Administrations, especially of the present one. Today, we are forced to conclude that the military component of U.S. foreign policy has increased significantly and, in a number of cases, appears to be almost its sole element under the propaganda form of a "crusade" and "psychological" warfare.

This wave of fanning military psychosis, the speaker went on, is opposed by the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and by the will of millions of people on the planet. If it were possible to hold a worldwide referendum on questions of halting tests of nuclear weapons, there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of people would vote for such a measure as a first vitally necessary and important step along the way to full and final disarmament. The same could be said about the militarization of outer space and the spread of nuclear weapons to that environment. The overwhelming majority of people on our planet would certainly be in favor of demilitarizing outer space and utilizing it only for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind. A position of reason and of sober and realistic evaluation of the state of affairs is also manifested more and more often and more and more insistently in the United States. Evidence of this can be seen in the appeal by U.S. scientists to Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to U.S. President R. Reagan, to prevent the militarization of outer space; in the U.S. Congress resolution calling for a freeze on the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons; in the Rome declaration by academies of sciences, and in other documents.

These and other actions have been prompted by the broad popular movement against the nuclear arms race. The recent statements by Yu. V. Andropov have voiced a proposal about the desirability of a meeting between Soviet and U.S. scientists to discuss questions of limiting strategic arms and, in particular, the possible consequences of the creation of large-scale ABM systems. The Soviet scientists declare their support for this proposal by Yu. V. Andropov and express their readiness to meet their U.S. colleagues to discuss the vitally important questions of our times.

In the final analysis, the speaker declared in conclusion, everything depends on making mankind realize that there is one common enemy threatening the peoples: nuclear weapons. We are confident that the conference decisions will help enhance the role of scientists in the struggle to ensure the security of peoples and for the peaceful utilization of scientific achievements to increase the people's well-being and improve life on earth.

Various Speakers Cited

LD182243 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- Soviet and foreign participants in the All-Union Conference of Scientists For Saving Mankind From the Threat of Nuclear War, for Disarmament

and Peace today discussed a broad range of problems related to the mass peace and anti-nuclear movement. The conference opened here on Tuesday.

Nikolay Borisevich, president of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, and Lenard Pal, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, spoke about the threat of thermonuclear conflagration to the whole of mankind. Nguyen Van Hieu, director of Vietnam's national research centre, stressed the importance of the Soviet scientists' appeal to all scientists in the world. Dorothy Hodgekin (Britain), president of the Pugwash Movement, came out in favour of concerted action against the nuclear threat despite differences in political views. She was backed by Joseph Rotblat (Britain), member of the Pugwash Movement Executive, Zoilo Marinello, Director of Cuba's Oncology Institute, Professor Daniel Frei (Switzerland), and Soviet scientists.

David Hamburg, member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, stressed the need for cooperation between scientists from various countries in order to persuade everybody on the basis of scientific analysis to work to prevent thermonuclear war. Karl Heinz Loos, academician from the German Democratic Republic, told the conference about the danger of the deployment of new American weapons of mass annihilation on West German territory.

Academicians Aleksandr Fokin, Natalya Bekhtereva, Petr Burgasov, and guest from Yugoslavia Ljubisa Rakic, and many others dwelt in their speeches on medical aspects of nuclear catastrophe. Scientists from the German Democratic Republic, Syria, Mongolia, Romania, Switzerland and Italy spoke about the threat of thermonuclear war.

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held today. The meeting of scientists will continue tomorrow.

Soviet CW Use Denied

LD181518 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- "On our planet today, there are two populations of humans with impairments of the genetic apparatus: one -- among the people of Japan, and the other -- of Vietnam. The former has been affected by the U.S. atomic bombing of Japan toward the end of World War Two, the second suffered the consequences of the use by the U.S. of chemical weapons in Vietnam", said academician Aleksandr Fokin. He spoke here today at the conference of scientists on the problems of disarmament and peace.

The U.S. continues its preparations for a nuclear war, the academician went on to say. It is busy developing and manufacturing the most dangerous and barbarous types of weapons of mass annihilation - chemical and bacteriological. Besides, the newest American doctrines regard the European region as the likely arena for the use of chemical weapons. In the process, the U.S. relies on its broad experience of combat uses of chemical weapons in Vietnam.

To justify the plans for chemical war preparations, Fokin further said, the U.S. propaganda systematically resorts to slanderous inventions alleging the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The false nature of these allegations was pointed out by special U.N. commissions and many Western scientists.

Unlike the imperialist states, the Soviet academician said, the USSR has never resorted to the use of chemical weapons anywhere, and never passed it over to other countries. The Soviet Union has consistently called on the United States and other countries to agree on banning the development and production of chemical agents, and on destroying their stockpiles under effective control. Chemical weapons must be outlawed. It must have no place on earth, Aleksandr Fokin said in conclusion.

NATO STANCE ON PRAGUE DECLARATION HIT

PM162221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 83 First Edition p 6

[M. Lvov article: "A Businesslike and Serious Reply Is Called For -- The Prague Political Declaration and the NATO Countries' Stance"]

[Text] The sharp increase in international tension and the further intensification of the arms race, which is entering a qualitatively new and more dangerous phase as a result of the upsurge in the activities of aggressive imperialist, especially U.S., forces, is causing mounting concern among millions of people. That concern is now felt by virtually all peoples, since a deterioration in the international situation now has global ramifications extending beyond individual localities.

The question of the situation currently developing in Europe and the world as a whole was comprehensively and thoroughly examined in January 1983 at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee -- the supreme forum of the seven socialist countries' defense and political alliance. In the unanimously adopted Political Declaration they put forward an alternative to nuclear catastrophe -- a program for banishing the threat hanging over mankind. This program encompasses a broad range of practical proposals in the sphere of halting the arms race and securing disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, the sphere of consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe, and the sphere of ensuring the political settlement of current and the prevention of further armed conflicts and crisis situations in various parts of the world.

A central and key element of the Prague Political Declaration is the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO alliance states. The significance of this initiative lies in the fact that in this age the preservation of European and world peace depends first and foremost on the state of relations between the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The states belonging to them account for most of the military might currently existing in the world -- both nuclear and conventional -- and most of the military spending, size of armed forces, and military-economic potential.

It is therefore obvious that if the question of the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the North Atlantic Treaty members were to be resolved in international law, this would considerably strengthen the peaceful structure of interstate relations and create a firm basis for lasting peace.

The Prague Political Declaration did not just advance the proposal on the nonuse of military force between countries belonging to the two military-political alliances -- that had been done before -- but also thoroughly and comprehensively developed the idea. The declaration proposes including in a treaty between the two alliances' member countries pledges not only on the nonuse of military force but also on cooperation in spheres vital to international security, including the holding of talks on halting the arms race and securing disarmament, the elaboration of measures to avert the threat of a surprise attack, and steps to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations as an international instrument of collective security.

This proposal on the nonuse of force, presented thus for the first time in history, holds out the promise of further treaty pledges by the states on the maintenance of peace. Expressing the conviction that the conclusion of the proposed treaty would help overcome the division of Europe into opposing military groupings and accord with the peoples' desire to live in peace and security, the Warsaw Pact states appealed to the North Atlantic alliance members to give the most careful consideration to this peace initiative by the socialist countries and to respond to it constructively.

It was, of course, foreseeable that it would not be to the liking of those circles within NATO which are pursuing a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries and of intensifying the arms race. It is, however, also clear that the Warsaw Pact countries' initiative so obviously accords with the desires and aspirations of the broadest masses of the population both in Europe and worldwide that not one government, regardless of its political ambitions, could dismiss it "out of hand," as the saying goes.

To be sure, the initial response of the NATO governments was noncommittal: Official spokesmen for the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, and a number of other countries in the North Atlantic alliance made statements to the effect that they intended to carefully study the Warsaw Pact States' proposal in order to decide how they stood with regard to the substance of the question raised.

Why, of course a serious proposal on the assumption of new obligations by states requires serious study, the analysis of its various aspects, a comparison with the exigencies of the existing situation and existing obligations under international law, as well as due consideration for the specific interests of this or that state. The Warsaw Pact states therefore expressed a willingness to do everything to facilitate such a study of their proposal by the NATO countries, as well as other states, since the proposed treaty is conceived as being open to their participation.

In this regard, the communique issued by the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states on 7 April 1983, proposes discussing within the framework of bilateral and then multilateral contacts such questions as, among others, the substance and scale of possible commitments under a treaty, their correspondence with obligations under the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and cooperation in ensuring that treaty obligations are honored.

Imbued with a desire not to force their views on others, but to promote the pooling of efforts by states in order to advance the cause of peace, security and cooperation, the Warsaw Pact countries have thus demonstrated a responsible and businesslike approach.

It has been more than 4 months since the publication of the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal and more than a month since the issue of the above-mentioned communique by the foreign ministers' committee. That is not so very long, but then neither is it so very short a time, not least because world developments, which are characterized by an increasingly dangerous worsening of the situation, do not dispose one to engage in leisurely academicism.

Unfortunately, as yet there are no signs to be seen of a serious, conscientious study of the Warsaw Pact states' most important proposal by the NATO countries (with perhaps one or two exceptions). The speeches delivered by their leaders -- presidents, prime ministers, foreign ministers, and other officials -- make virtually no mention of the proposal. Nor as yet is it possible to find a word about it in the bilateral documents adopted by the NATO countries at meetings with each other at government or expert level. On the other hand, there are more than enough inflammatory, bellicose statements. It is impossible to reconcile them with the idea of the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace with the Warsaw Pact states.

All this creates the impression that the NATO countries' governments, or at least the majority of them, instead of a serious study of the Warsaw Pact states' constructive proposal, are mounting a campaign to hush it up in the hope that people will gradually forget it and that it will cease to be a factor creating certain complications for the implementation of a militarist course and policy of confrontation.

In addition, the NATO countries' mass media have recently been persistently promoting the idea that the proposal on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries is not an urgent one inasmuch as they are all UN members and the UN Charter already contains a pledge on the nonuse of force in interstate relations.

You do not need any special knowledge of questions of international law to see the falsity of this "reasoning." Of course, the UN Charter does contain a clear, precisely expressed pledge by the states on the nonuse of force. The Warsaw Pact states' proposal does not increase and does not diminish the scope of this pledge. But, first, it makes it considerably more specific. You only have to recall that this proposal provides for the renunciation by the countries of both alliances of first use of nuclear and conventional armaments both against each other and against third countries, whether they be countries with bilateral allied relations with them or nonaligned or neutral countries. It is also proposed that the states belonging to the two alliances should undertake not to threaten the security of international sea, air, or space routes passing through areas under no one's jurisdiction. Added to this are proposals encompassing the most important spheres of international cooperation in the interests of the consolidation of peace and security. Without modifying the scope of the pledge on the nonuse of force under the UN Charter, all this enriches its content most substantially considering the present realities.

Second, the purposefulness and function of the Warsaw Pact states' proposal are in keeping with a correlation of world forces which did not exist when the UN Charter was being drafted and adopted but which is characteristic of our time in particular. After all, both alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, like their military-political antagonism, emerged and formed long after the signing of the UN Charter at the end of World War II. A new world war would inevitably be a nuclear war and consequently could entail the annihilation of all human civilization.

The Warsaw Pact countries' initiative is aimed at focusing the states' attention on precisely this danger and at prompting them to undertake real political and legal steps capable of lowering the level of confrontation between the two groupings, making them less acute, and creating a more favorable political atmosphere in relations between the states belonging to them. And there is no more reliable way of attaining this goal than that of concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

All this should be obvious to any serious analyst or observer. All the more dubious therefore are the political goals of those who claim that the socialist countries' proposal is "untimely."

The Western press also sometimes puts forward the proposal that an official reply to the Warsaw Pact states' proposal could be given at the next NATO council session scheduled for the first half of June in Paris. If that is so, then there is not long to wait. However, the question is: What sort of reply will it be? In considering it and coordinating it with each other, it would be worth the NATO governments' while to be mindful of their historical responsibility to the peoples whose destiny depends on how relations take shape between the countries belonging to the two main military-political alliances.

The NATO countries' capitals must know that it is a case of preserving life on earth itself. The socialist countries' capitals proceed from precisely this premise.

That is why the Warsaw Pact states have the right to expect -- and in the political and moral sense to demand -- that the NATO states give a serious reply to their proposal of the greatest importance for man's destiny. They expect a similar reply to other constructive proposals put forward in the Prague Political Declaration -- on halting the nuclear arms race, freeing Europe of chemical weapons, completing the Madrid meeting successfully as soon as possible, and eliminating seats of war in various parts of the world.

By offering, in the Political Declaration, an alternative to nuclear catastrophe, the Warsaw Pact states have stated their readiness for dialogue and cooperation with all those who are seeking to strengthen peace and preserve and intensify the relaxation of international tension. The proposals put forward in Prague remain the fundamental basis for the peace-loving foreign policy line steered by the socialist community countries. As is well known, they have recently been supplemented by new initiatives which develop them and make them more specific. It is now up to the NATO countries.

SHISHLIN ON REACTION TO USSR APPEAL ON CSCE

LD182234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 May 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin; statement by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin on Madrid CSCE -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The Madrid meeting is currently passing through perhaps the most crucial moment of the 2-year work of representatives of the European states, the United States and Canada. The recent call by the Soviet Union to its participants to the effect that the draft of the group of neutral and nonaligned states be adopted in its entirety indubitably provides an opportunity for completing the meeting constructively and fruitfully.

What are the attitudes toward the appeal? We can now be reasonably clear on that score. The appeal is shared by the socialist countries, which are parties to the Madrid meeting. Of course, the appeal has met with the approval, the complete approval, of the neutral and nonaligned states. As for the European Ten -- that is, the states which comprise the so-called Common Market -- it seems that they have also reacted reasonably well to the appeal and regard it is a very necessary, timely and useful step.

There are also reservations, however. These reservations are that they say that it would do no harm to make some small cosmetic changes to the draft of the neutral and nonaligned states; they say that these cosmetic changes concern minor details, but the fact is that these cosmetic changes strangely coincide with the wide-ranging unacceptable statements by American representatives at Madrid. In point of fact, as it happens, intensive work is under way just at the moment, work which, if successfully concluded, will make it possible to convene an all-European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament as early as the end of the year. But there is also the impression that the United States would like to arrogate to itself the right of veto on the discussion of the vitally important problems which have become the object of the attention of the representatives of many of the states which have gathered in the Spanish capital.

It would appear that to date, the United States has been giving priority to its programs for the deployment of nuclear missile weaponry in Europe and other military programs designed to secure U.S. military superiority over the socialist world. But it seems to me that despite the rather complex situation prevailing in Madrid at present, Madrid has nevertheless already demonstrated that the European states, quite irrespective of whether they are socialist or capitalist, can find a similar language, they can find a similar standpoint and they have, of course, a common interest. That interest is that peace really should be guaranteed in Europe, and that Europe should be transformed from an arena of confrontation into an arena of cooperation.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CANADA

PRAVDA on Ottawa Address

PM182029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Parliamentarians"; a report on this speech was published on pages A 2-3 of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Ottawa, 18 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, which is on an official visit here, has visited the Canadian Parliament. It was received by Speaker of the Senate J. Marchand and Speaker of the House of Commons J. Sauve.

In one of the Parliament halls, decked with the Canadian and Soviet flags, M.S. Gorbachev met with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission and the House Foreign Relations and National Defense Commission. Welcoming the guests, House Commission Chairman M. Prudomm expressed satisfaction in connection with the Soviet delegation's visit. Our meeting, he said, is of special interest for all who are interested in resolving questions of peace and security. It will give us the opportunity to advance the cause of mutual understanding between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union.

We can learn a lot from each other, the commission chairman stated; we have a great deal in common in terms of geographical and climatic conditions. He stressed the importance of developing trade relations between the two countries.

In his speech M.S. Gorbachev said:

Allow me to take the opportunity of this meeting to share with you some thoughts on the things concerning the Soviet leadership and Soviet people at this time.

In the present tense international situation it is important for states and peoples to have a correct picture of each other, particularly on cardinal questions of the politics of peace and war. In our view, meetings like ours of representatives of the supreme legislative bodies of two countries can and must promote mutual understanding and improved relations between countries and are in keeping with their own interests and the interests of universal peace. We are convinced that normal, good Soviet-Canadian relations are also a factor for broader international stability.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has given a very broad description of our country's course in international affairs: "We are for broad, fruitful cooperation, free from diktat and interference in other people's internal affairs, among all peoples of the world to their mutual benefit and for the benefit of the whole of mankind. The Soviet Union will do everything incumbent upon it to secure a calm and peaceful future for present and future generations. This is the objective of our policy, and we will not deviate from it."

The USSR Constitution proclaims the strengthening of peace to be our country's official philosophy and obliges all state organs and all Soviet citizens to unswervingly follow the ideas of peace. Our social system and world outlook reject war as a means of solving international problems. Our principled course aimed at peaceful coexistence among states belonging to different social systems has found concrete embodiment in numerous peace initiatives.

And, indeed, what motives could the Soviet Union have for moving matters toward war? We have an enormous territory and colossal reserves of resources of every possible kind and do not need other people's sources of raw materials and energy. We have no social strata that could get rich from militarism. The Soviet people incurred grave losses during World War II, the consequences of which are still making theselves felt to this day. More than 20 million Soviet people died in the war. The fascists destroyed and looted 1,710 cities and reduced more than 70,000 villages and hamlets to ruins. Anyone visiting our country today will not see these traces of the war. The Soviet people have not only restored everything that was destroyed, they have built new cities and opened up new lands. All this has not been done only for it to be destroyed again.

A great deal of noise is made in the West about "the Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority."

What can be said about this? Such allegations do not square with the actual state of affairs. And those political and military leaders in the West who by virtue of their position ought to know the facts know this. So why are these myths being spread? Let me remind you that there were similar instances during the fifties and sixties -- first it transpired that the USSR was considerably ahead in terms of bombers, then a large U.S. "missile gap" was detected. After some time had passed these fabrications burst like soap bubbles. But this did not fail to leave its mark. Mistrust of the Soviet Union and its policy was persistently and deliberatly sown in people's minds. On the other hand, irreversible things also happended. For these far-fetched pretexts were used to develop broad new military programs and sharply crank up the arms race. Nobody can deny that the Soviet Union merely reacted to the challenge made to it: All the main kinds of strategic weapons were not introduced originally in the Soviet Union--we only responded to them. We were compelled to do this by legitimate concern for safeguarding our defense capability, nothing more. It was repeatedly reiterated from our side at the highest level: the USSR does not seek military superiority; we did not and do not have any such intentions.

Yes, we have managed to achieve strategic parity. This parity was precisely verified and sealed in Soviet-American agreements relating to strategic arms, particularly the SALT II Treaty of 1979. Surely nothing has changed since then? No, nothing has changed The USSR observes the relevant provisions of this treaty. And in general strategic parity cannot change substantially in a few years. This is the objective situation.

Nevertheless, the idea of some kind of "Soviet military superiority" continues to be drummed into people's minds. Meanwhile, we are again seeing the spinning of the military machine, which is insatiably devouring fabulous amounts of resources and whose only possible product is new and even more terrible means of warfare. Surely mankind does not need this? We say categorically: No, it does not!

At the same time we are resolutely opposed to dual standards in security questions. It is possible, of course, to verbally deny the approximate parity in the military sphere between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, it is possible to pretend that there are no nuclear bases with nuclear weapons around the USSR, that the almost 1,000 medium-range nuclear devises targeted on the USSR and its allies do not exist in the European zone, that people in the West do not know that NATO has a 50 percent advantage over the USSR in terms of the number of nuclear warheads on these devices. It is possible, of course, to state that the West "will not tolerate" the deployment of Soviet missiles in the vicinity of its borders without giving a thought to why we should tolerate somebody else's missiles on our door step.

But if we remain in the sphere of real politics it must not be hoped that we will close our eyes to the feverish activity to deploy nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR.

We will do everything necessary to preserve military strategic parity, which serves as a reliable guarantee of peace. At the same time we are convinced of the erroneousness of the concept equating the stockpiling of weapons with the strengthening of security. We are consistent and resolute opponents of the arms race. In the complex and dangerous situation that has taken shape our country states: There is no more important task in international politics at this time than to avert the growing threat of nuclear war. "Our position on this question is clear," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, states. "Nuclear war -- small, big, limited, or total -- cannot be tolerated."

Demonstrating its devotion to peace, the Soviet Union has taken an unprecedented step. We have unilaterally adopted a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

However, the West has not supported this initiative. In justification we are told that the Warsaw Pact countries have a superiority in conventional arms. But, first, this does not correspond with reality. Second, the entire world knows that we are prepared to also agree [dogovoritsya] on first nonuse not only of nuclear but also conventional weapons. This is precisely the objective of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee's proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries. But we have not heard a response to this proposal of ours, either.

At the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms we are guided by the honest and just principles of equality and identical security. The Soviet proposals encompass all types of strategic weapons without exception and provide for a reduction of many thousands of units of such weapons.

And we propose a freeze on the two sides' nuclear arsenals while the talks are in progress. Such a freeze, while important in its own right, would also substantially facilitate progress toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is gratifying that this idea is gaining increasing numbers of supporters, including here on the American continent.

We are in favor of closing all channels of the strategic arms race. Guided by this, the Soviet Union has proposed that the USSR and the United States adopt a mutual commitment not to deploy a new kind of strategic weapon -- long-range cruise missiles. The U.S. refusal of such an agreement testifies to an intention to develop its strategic offensive potential even further. We cannot fail to draw the corresponding conclusions from this.

The plans to deploy hundreds of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries pose a particular danger to the cause of peace. Implementation of these plans would mean the moving up to our borders of first-strike nuclear weapons which take only a few minutes to reach their target.

We have also proposed a radical and just solution to this problem at the Geneva talks. Our country proposes that there be no nuclear weapons at all in the European zone -- neither medium-range nor tactical -- neither on the USSR side nor on the NATO states' side. This would be a real zero option.

Since this initiative has met with complete silence we have proposed another option -- that both sides reduce their medium-range weapons by more than two-thirds. Here there would be no Soviet and American medium-range missiles at all opposing each other, and the Soviet Union would retain only as many such missiles (and warheads on them) as Britain and France have. Complete equality in terms of aricraft carrying nuclear weapons (and warheads on them) would also be established at a considerably lower level than now. The Soviet position completely invalidates any arguments in favor of the so-called "arms upgrading" of NATO. Just look: Its implementation would lead to a situation in which there would be considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on them in the European part of the USSR than there were prior to 1976, when we had no SS-20 missiles at all.

But neither the "zero" nor the "interim" options are acceptable to us since they violate the principle of parity, equality, and identical security.

We are not naive people, and unilateral disarmament should not be expected of us. Implementation of the American and NATO Plans would compel the Soviet Union to take corresponding countermeasures. But this would be a decision imposed upon us. It is still not too late to reach a reasonable accord. The Soviet Union stands for this. And we urge the other side to go its part of the way.

Yet another very important question. You are familiar with the statements about the creation of "large-scale antimissile defenses." This apology for an idea could create a most dangerous situation. If implemented, the result will be an even more threatening twist ot the arms race in terms of both offensive and defensive arms. In their appeal to all the scientists of the world highly prominent Soviet scientists stressed: "We state with all responsibility that there are no effective defensive means in a nuclear war, and their creation is a practical impossibility."

It is now more important than ever that interested states sit down at the negotiating table without delay and engage in the elaboration of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space. For our part, the Soviet Union will continue to make the maximum effort to ensure that the plans to shift the arms race into space do not become a reality. The arms race should be stopped where it is taking place, not started in spheres where it does not as yet exist.

Those, in brief, are the most Soviet peace initiatives advanced recently.

To this I would just like to add that we do not claim a monopoly in advancing proposals on how best to end the arms race. The Soviet Union is ready to attentively examine my constructive and realistic proposal. For example, the Canadian proposal to "stifle" new types of weapons in the laboratory was greeted with interest in our country. Individual elements of this proposal are close to the Soviet position.

In general we consider that the struggle against the threat of war is a joint cause for all peoples and their representatives in their countries' legislative organs and for all responsible and sober-minded political figures. The plenipotentiary representatives of all the peoples of the Soviet Union were pursuing precisely the objective of joint action in the struggle against the growing danger of war when they adopted the appeal "To the Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties, and Peoples of the World" at the end of 1982.

We in the Soviet Union are confident that the seventies, which passed under the sign of detente, were not a chance episode in mankind's difficult history. The policy of detente is not a stage that has been traversed and is gone. The term "detente" has become firmly established in political vocabulary because the future belongs to detente. We proceed from the premise that Canada also has an interest in detente. We for our part will persistently continue the line aimed at preventing the further exacerbation of the international situation and preventing detente's positive potential from being buried.

Our state's course with respect to Canada is consistent and principled. We advocate good and friendly relations with our "neighbor across the pole," the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields, and the continuation and deepening of political dialogue.

Not confrontation, but mutually advantageous cooperation -- that is our program. It would be much better if, on the basis of the similarity of the natural and geographical conditions of various countries, including the USSR and Canada, they engaged in the joint solution of ecological, energy, agricultural, and other common problems. We would like to see the Arctic become an area of joint scientific research and development, not a theater of military operations. And we would like to measure the distances between continents not in terms of the flight times of ballistic missiles but in terms of the closeness of our common human values, the main one being life itself.

To achieve these objectives we are ready for the broadest cooperation with Canada's Government, Parliament, business circles, cultural figures, and public organizations.

M.S. Gorbachev also answered questions from parliamentarians.

Discussions on Agriculture

LD181749 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Ottawa May 18 TASS -- During the official visit to Canada of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Commission on Legislative Proposals of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev, in the afternoon on Tuesday, the delegation met with members of the committees of the Senate and the House of Commons on agriculture. The guests were warmly welcomed by the Senate committee Chairman Herbert Sparrow who stressed the importance of the visit for the development of the Soviet-Canadian business relations. Noting that both countries face similar problems in the field of agriculture, he spoke out in favour of a broader exchange of experience and information, which will be of mutual benefit. These wishes were also shared by Deputy Chairman of the House of Commons committee Eva Cote. Speaking about the usefulness and effectiveness of cooperation, she recalled that the Canadian specialists are using with big success the experience of Soviet scientists in improving wheat varieties.

Mikhail Gorbachev told about the development of agriculture, in the USSR throughout the years of Soviet power, about the main directions of the current agrarian policy of the CPSU, the strengthening of the material and technical base for agriculture and improving the living conditions in rural areas.

The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that the Food Program, approved by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, aims at resolving the food problem in the USSR both quantitavely and, especially, qualitatively. In implementing the program, he said, a definite role is assigned to the trade and economic and scientific and technological relations with other countries. In these relations Canada occupies a special place in virtue of similar soil and climatic conditions of the two countries, as well as due to the established practice of long standing of regular contacts and exchanges. We have things to learn from each other, things to work at jointly.

Mikhail Gorbachev then answered the numerous questions of Canadian parliamentarians manifesting big interest in different aspects of agricultural production in the USSR and in prospects for cooperation in this field.

Jean Marchand, the Senate speaker, gave dinner in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. In playing host to the guests, he spoke out for closer Soviet-Canadian inter-parliamentary ties, for a further development of the economic, cultural, scientific, and other exchanges. Such links, the speaker said, are not only of mutual benefit, but they also contribute to peace and international security.

In his reply speech, the head of the Soviet delegation said that we wholeheartedly wish to see the Soviet-Canadian ties rest on a firm foundation of good-neighbourliness, mutually advantageous cooperation and a broad dialogue. Direct contacts between parliamentarians play a no small role in modern world.

In the evening, the House of Commons Speaker Jeanne Sauve gave a reception in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Talks With Trudeau

LD181801 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Ottawa May 18 TASS -- A meeting was held here today of the Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau with member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, who is in Canada on an official visit at the head of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Mikhail Gorachev gave Pierre Trudeau a personal message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov. They exchanged opinions on Soviet-Canadian relations and the prospects for their development, as well as on a number of topical international issues. Mikhail Gorbachev brought to the notice of the head of the Canadian Government the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament, at greater confidence between states, and the strengthening of detente.

Serious concern was expressed on both sides over the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world, and the need was stressed for energetic efforts to prevent a new dangerous round in the nuclear arms race, to eliminate the threat of war, to strengthen peace and detente, to achieve without delay at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva mutually acceptable agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Satisfaction was expressed with the state of the Soviet-Canadian ties, and a mutual readiness to broaden the mutually advantageous cooperation in different fields. The importance was stressed of continuing the political dialogue and contacts at different levels in keeping with the Soviet-Canadian 1971 protocol on consultations.

Meeting With MacEachen

LD182223 Montreal International Service in English 2130 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet agricultural delegation is meeting today with Canada's minister for external affairs. The meeting with Allan MacEachen is one of the highlights of the group's visit to Ottawa, now in its 3d day. The Soviet delegates will also have talks with leaders of the opposition Progressive Conservative and New Democratic Parties. The group is headed by Mikhail Gorbachev of the Politburo.

Talks With Lapointe

LD190915 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Ottawa May 19 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who heads a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on an official visit to Canada, yesterday met with Charles Lapointe, minister of state for external relations. They discussed questions pertaining to Soviet-Canadian relations and prospects of their development.

The minister of state gave a luncheon in honour of the head of the Soviet delegation which was also attended by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Charles Lapointe emphasised that there were big potentialities for the development of relations between Canada and the Soviet Union. Very important contacts have been established in agriculture, he added; trade is expanding and programmes of cooperation in Artic exploration are under consideration. Resumption of political consultations makes it possible to discuss major political aspects of bilateral relations.

Speaking in reply, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that there were no territorial, economic, or any other outstanding problems betweeen Canada and the Soviet Union. All this creates favourable preconditions for deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation in bilateral relations, the head of the Soviet delegation said. Much has been done in the last ten years. The USSR and Canada signed a number of agreements as a result of which a legal foundation was furnished for their relations, safeguarding the long-term and stable nature of their development. Commercial and other economic contacts are maintained and developing and so are contacts in science and technology, education, culture, and sports.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the widening and deepening of the constructive political dialogue of the two countries, their closer cooperation in solving cardinal international problems, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out. The significance of Soviet-Canadian cooperation is highly important today, when the situation in the world has been aggravated.

Recalling, specifically, the proposal of the socialist countries for the conclusion of a treaty with the NATO member-countries on the mutual non-use of force and on the maintenance of relations of peace, the head of the Soviet delegation said: We expect a serious approach to it on the part of the other states, including Canada.

Meeting With CP Head

LD190625 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Ottawa May 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, who leads a Soviet parliamentary delegation on a visit to Canada, had a meeting with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada William Kashtan.

Mikhail Gorbachev and William Kashtan briefed each other on activities on the CPSU and the Communist Party of Canada; discussed topical international problems. The two sides emphasized the importance of development of Soviet-Canadian links on the basis of good-neighbourliness and mutually-advantageous cooperation, in the interests of peace and to the benefit of both peoples.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere, characteristic of relations between the fraternal parties.

CANADA'S TRUDEAU CITED ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

PM17051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "P. Trudeau's Interview"]

[Text] Ottawa, 16 May -- Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau has granted an interview to THE TORONTO STAR in which, in particular, he touched upon his attitude toward the Reagan administrations's policies.

P. Trudeau said: The majority of the Canadians holding protest demonstrations against cruise missiles are protesting the policy of the American President, whom they consider a militarist or someone so hostile toward the Soviet Union that he cannot be trusted. Unfortunately, President Reagan and some of his entourage have given certain grounds for such misgivings.

Some people in and close to the U.S. Administration have spoken of victory in a nuclear war. This is quite absurd. The question of whether or not one is in a position to win such a war is to a certain extent secondary. The chief thing is that nuclear war must be avoided.

On nuclear questions, the prime minister continued, I disagree with the United States on many things. The United States must conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union and must recognize that the USSR has its own strategic interests which it wants to defend. The Soviet Union is "a great power, and it must be treated as a great power." I do not consider those people in or close to the U.S. Administration who believe that pressure can be brought to bear on the Soviet Union to be realists.

Concerning Reagan's anti-Soviet statements, P. Trudeau pointed out that statements offensive to the USSR " do not promote constructive talks between the two countries." And I, too, do not believe, he went on to say, that the United States should strive for nuclear superiority over the USSR.

At the same time, Trudeau came out in support of the Canadian Government's intention to allow the United States to use Canadian territory to test cruise missiles. "The reasons Canada reached a broad accord with the United States, which might or might not lead to tests of cruise missiles," he declared, "are connected to a considerable degree with NATO policy.... This is something we are doing with regard to NATO's dual decision."

REAGAN RESPONSES DURING PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWED

Levin Remarks

LD181846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1633 GMT 18 May 83

[From "International Diary" Program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] In Madrid, as in Geneva, the United States is, indeed, acting as a brake. It appears that it has no intention of altering its stand and taking a turn towards realism. I have before me a report, received today, on a press conference given by U.S. President Reagan. He attempted to make it a pompous affair. The press conference was relayed on national television and radio networks and White House accredited journalists -- whether at their own initiative, or, as seems more probable to me, at the prompting of administration officials -- noted that Reagan was making such a broadcast only the seventh time during his term of office.

It seems to me, however, that things did not go beyond this political show. Judge for yourself. President Reagan declared that the Soviet Union was violating provisions of the SALT II Treaty, and that there was nothing for it to do in the Near East -- that is literally what Reagan said. The U.S. President then went on to threaten the left-wing Nicaraguan Government if it did not end its attempts -- and I quote again -- to topple the properly elected government of El Salvador. That is how AFP sums up the gist of the press conference.

What can one say about Reagan's statements. First, what is noteworthy is their tone. Their tone was one of bombastic demagogy, mixed with imperial ambitions, which is traditional for the head of the present American Administration. Second, there was a total, 100 percent disregard -- not to put too fine a point on it -- for the facts.

Let us begin with the accusation -- not the first one, by the way -- that the USSR is violating provisions of the SALT II Treaty. The Soviet leaders have already noted that there is no foundation for this accusation. It is also appropriate to mention something else. President Reagan talks about the SALT II Treaty as if he did not know that the treaty has not come into legal force through the fault of his own country -- the fault of the United States. Incidentally, who is preventing Reagan from raising the issue of ratifying the treaty? Yet he does not do so. He does not do so because he is exerting a maximum of energy toward pushing through the MX missiles, something which runs counter to the spirit of the SALT II Treaty in a most acute manner.

That is one fact. Let us take another. Given the increasing intervention of Somozist gangs trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the threats to the Nicaraguan Government politically signify, first of all, an open expression of support for the forces of counterrevolution. As far as El Salvador is concerned, the government there has indeed been elected "in a proper manner" -- only one must bear in mind that it was "proper" for the United States and that the struggle against the pro-American regime is not being waged by Nicaraguan agents, but by the people of El Salvador.

TASS Report

LD182217 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington, 18 May (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has given a press conference, during which he was asked quite a few questions that were embarrassing for the White House regarding the deplorable position of the U.S. economy and of millions of Americans -- victims of the administration's militarist course. The huge federal budget deficits, the "slaughter" of social programs organized by the administration to please the Pentagon's insatiable appetites, the steep drop in the standard and quality of life of ordinary Americans -- these are only a few of the pernicious consequences of "Reaganomics."

"In February 1981 you planned to balance the budget for 1984 and now, according to your very own estimates, it turns out that in 1984 the United States will have a deficit of $190 billion. How will that affect your program for reviving business activity?" Such a question was addressed to Reagan by a UPI agency correspondent. In reply, he heard only the admission that in 1981 "no one" in the administration "foresaw that such a sharp deterioration would take place in the economy." Essentially the President made it understood that the White House has given up any hope of balancing the budget in the foreseeable future.

Reagan was reminded that the administration has planned to appropriated only $13.5 billion for the needs of education in the next fiscal year, while "over $235 billion is being allocated to the Defense Department." "Is it not time to revise priorities with regard to problems?" This question, which touched a raw nerve, left the President lost for words.

Questions about corruption and swindling in the administration, about its incompetence, particularly as a result of widespread nepotism, also proved very painful.

"Events which have taken place of late suggest the idea that some government officials put their own interests above those of the state, the President was reminded. In particular, an assistant of the secretary of defense backed an armaments system after receiving $50,000 from the interested company. An assistant of the trade secretary recommended that the government sell meteorological satellites to private concerns, while he at the same time got a job with a company that was showing an interest in purchasing such satellites. It appears that in the U.S. Information Agency it is a rule to arrange highly paid jobs for children and friends of high-ranking government officials. Immediately after, there followed a question as to whether Reagan considers such a practice permissible in his administration, which the President left virtually unanswered.

At the press conference the President showered praises on the Israeli-Lebanese "peace agreement," imposed upon Beirut by Washington and Tel Aviv, which in particular facilitates the intensification of American military presence in the Near East. This "feature" of the agreement was acknowledged by Reagan himself, who said that the American units deployed today in Lebanon may remain there for an unknown period of time.

When the President was asked why the United States did not go over to open support for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, rather than giving this assistance in secret, he in reply countered with crude and irrelevant attacks upon the government of Nicaragua. And in so far as these "secret" operations are widely known to the whole world -- Reagan himself did not disclaim them -- his assertions that "we wish to observe the laws of our country and we are observing them," were met with laughter by the reporters.

SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS AWARD ON CPUSA CHAIRMAN

LD140858 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] New York, May 14 TASS -- A ceremony of the presentation of the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to the prominent figure of the U.S. working-class and communist movement, the national chairman of the U.S. Communist Party, Henry Winston, was held on Friday at the permanent representation of the USSR at the U.N. in New York.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet conferred this decoration on him for merits in the struggle for peace and social progress, for the contribution to the consolidation of mutual understanding and cooperation between the American and Soviet Peoples, as well as in connection with his 70th birthday. The order was presented to Henry Winston by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the U.S., Anatoliy Dobrynin. On behalf of the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people he warmly congratulated H. Winston on being presented with the high award.

In a reply speech H. Winston thanked the Soviet government for the high appreciation of his activities. He said that receiving with pride this award, he would like to assure the Soviet Government, the whole of the Soviet people, that he personally and all the American communists will continue to devote all their energy to the struggle against the arms race, militarism and reaction, for peace and friendship between our nations.

The ceremony of the presentation of the award was attended by the permanent representative of the USSR to the U.N. Oleg Troyanovskiy and the general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party Gus Hall.

TRIBAL OPPOSITION TO DRA AIRED, REVERSED

'Soviet Invasion' Decried

LD181858 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 May 83

[Following item is as heard]

[Text] At a meeting in the Afghan province of Paktia in the southeast of the country, the leaders of Pushtu and other local tribes have voiced their disagreement with the policies of the revolutionary government. They called on all those in the province who have been, for various reasons, with antigovernment terrorist groups, not to lay down their arms, and fight against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. According to the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, meetings of tribesmen have also taken place in Ghowr and Baghlan provinces.

[At the end of the 1500 GMT newscast the "News in Brief" recap of significant news items repeats the first sentence of the above item which reads as follows: "At a meeting in the Afghan province of Paktia in the southeast of the country, the leaders of Pushtu and other local tribes have voiced support for the policies of the revolutionary government."]

Reversal of Report

LD181954 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 18 May 83

[Following report, read by same announcer, is as heard]

[Text] At a meeting in the Afghan Province of Paktia, in the southeast of the country, the leaders of Pushtu and other local tribes have voiced support for the policies of the revolutionary government. They called on all those in the province who have been, for various reasons, with antigovernment terrorist groups, to lay down their arms and give themselves up. According to the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, meetings of tribesmen have also taken place in Ghowr and Baghlan Provinces.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ARKHIPOV COMMENTS IN INDIA

PM180838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Important Milestone"]

[Excerpt] Mathura (Uttar Pradesh State) [date not given] -- Here, in one of India's most ancient cities, the ceremonial opening of an oil refinery built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union has taken place. Taking part in the opening ceremony were I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.P. Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of petroleum, energy and coal fertilizers. The oil refinery in Mathura is one of the largest in India. Its capacity is 6 million tons of oil a year. It is the third enterprise in India's oil refining industry to be built with assistance from the USSR. The cooperation between plants in Barnaul and (Koyali) marked the start of fruitful links in this sphere. This year, the enterprises of Indian-Soviet cooperation account for more than one-third of the "black gold" refined in the country.

On the occasion of today's opening in Mathura there was a meeting of many thousands of plant workers and employees and representatives of the public of Uttar Pradesh State.

Opening the meeting A.G. (Tauro), chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation -- the state corporation which owns the plant -- gave a high appraisal of the enterprise. It is the first time, he said, that such a powerful and large oil refinery, which is an outstanding milestone in Indian-Soviet cooperation, has been built in the country. We are grateful to the USSR Government for the appearance on the land of ancient Mathura of a modern industrial combine of which we are justly proud.

The commissioning of this giant oil refinery, V.P. Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of petroleum, energy and coal fertilizers, said in his speech, is a specific example of fruitful Indian-Soviet cooperation. India used to depend wholly on Western oil monopolies. Now, thanks to the USSR's selfless assistance in prospecting for and extracting oil and creating the capacities for its refining, we can ensure our industry's requirements to a large extent.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, V.P. Shiv Shankar noted. The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union from the first days of India's independence helped us create our own industry and become an independent country by rights. The Indian people will never forget this assistance. Indian-Soviet friendship will live forever.

On behalf of the Government of Uttar Pradesh State, (Shripati) Mishra, chief state minister, voiced cordial gratitude to the Soviet Government for its assistance in building the Mathura oil refinery.

In his speech I.V. Arkhipov conveyed to the government and people of India warm congratulations and good wishes from the Soviet leaders and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov. The start-up of the oil refinery in Mathura, he noted, is an important step in meeting India's needs for petroleum products and raw materials for the petrochemical industry and fertilizer production in the northwest and central regions of the country.

Our friendship is one of the most valuable possessions of the two great peoples, a matter of their minds and hearts. Soviet people, the Soviet delegation head noted, are profoundly confident that the further development of multilateral relations between the USSR and India will assist the progress and well-being of both countries and serve the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The USSR's peace initiatives aimed at limiting strategic weapons, at disarmament, and at transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, find complete understanding and support in India and throughout the world.

In conclusion I.V. Arkhipov congratulated the inhabitants of Mathura on the commissioning of the oil refinery and wished the industrious and talented people of India new successes in the country's development.

The same day, a dinner was given in the USSR Embassy in Delhi in honor of the cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission -- I.V. Arkhipov and Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Our visit to your hospitable country is drawing to a close, the Soviet delegation head said in his speech. I am grateful for the opportunities granted us to exchange opinions on important questions of the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation. I am sincerely pleased that I could meet with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and once again see for myself what great interest and concern for strengthening and developing Soviet-Indian friendship she shows personally, begrudging neither time nor efforts. Great personal interest in each other's fates and the identity or closeness of our countries' stances on major contemporary problems -- this is the foundation which brings our peoples and countries closer together.

Soviet people are convinced that the further consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India meets the specific interests of our countries' peoples and the interests of preserving peace in Asia and throughout the world.

SED'S NAUMANN, DELEGATION CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Promyslov Receives Naumann

PM161032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings at Moscow Soviet"]

[Text] On 13 May a delegation from the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee headed by K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee, met with V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom. The talk touched on questions of the further development of ties between Moscow and Berlin, promoting the consolidation of the fraternal friendship, and all-round cooperation between the two countries' peoples. Taking part in the meeting was W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Grishin, Naumann Address Meeting

PM180941 Moscow MOSKVOSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Excerpt] It is with a feeling of sincere friendship, warmly and cordially, that the Moscow working people are receiving the delegation from the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee headed by K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party Bezirk committee, which is in the capital at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

A meeting between the Moscow party aktiv and the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee held yesterday developed into a graphic manifestation of the indestructible friendship of the USSR and the GDR peoples.

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow City Soviet, and the communists and all working people of the capital, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who addressed the meeting, welcomed the delegation members and through them the SED and the communists and working people of the GDR and its capital, Berlin.

Our meeting this year is of special import, he said. The communists of all countries and progressive mankind are celebrating the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centennial of the death of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, brilliant thinker, ardent revolutionary, and leader and teacher of the world proletariat. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, paying a tribute of deep respect and gratitude to one of the greatest people in history, have widely celebrated these historic dates. It was with great interest that the communists and working people of Moscow followed the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and the Present Day -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," held in Berlin, which convincingly confirmed that Marxism-Leninism is of a profoundly creative, truly international revolutionary-transforming nature. It has become a powerful accelerator of social progress.

Marx' teaching, comprehensively developed under new historical conditions by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, confirmed by the experience of Great October and the world system of socialism, is marching victoriously across our planet.

The GDR -- the first worker-peasant state on German soil -- is marching confidently along the path indicated by Marx and Lenin.

During the years of people's power the GDR working class and working people, under the SED's proven leadership, have created a powerful economic and scientific and technical potential, have achieved considerable successes in improving the people's living standards, and are waging an active struggle for peace and security on earth. An important contribution to these achievements is being made by the communists and working people of the GDR capital, Berlin.

The Soviet Union and the GDR and the peoples of our countries are linked by indestructible friendship based on common ultimate goals and consolidated in the struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism. Our communsit parties' fraternal cooperation is its firm and indestructible basis.

The recent visit to the USSR by the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave major impetus to the further intensification of our relations. Comrade Erich Honecker's meetings and talks with Comrade Yuriy Vladimrovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state are of great significance for resolving the numerous tasks of our advance, of the further fruitful development of bilateral ties, of consolidating the cohesion of the entire socialist community, and of elaborating unified positions on international problems.

Firm, friendly relations exist and are constantly strengthening between our countries' capitals, Moscow and Berlin, V.V. Grishin continued. The mutual study of accumulated work experience, the exchange of delegations between Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Berlin SED Bezirk Committee, Moscow soviet and the Berlin city government, and their public organizations, the deepening ties between the capital enterprises and organizations, and other diverse forms of cooperation mutually enrich us, actively promote the international education of our countries' working people, and help in resolving the tasks of communist and socialist building facing us.

Under the leadership of the CPSU and its Central Committee the Soviet people are successfully implementing the program elaborated by the party for the further all-around progress of the society of developed socialism built in the USSR, V.V. Grishin stressed. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan our country has made substantial headway on all salients of economic and social building. Our party consistently steers a Leninist foreign policy course.

The communists and working people of Moscow, like all Soviet people, unanimously support and approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the activity of its Central Committee.

V.V. Grishin then described how the capital's working people, under the leadership of the city party organization, are successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the tasks defined by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenum and at his meeting with the collective of the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Plant.

In the city party organization's work a considerable place is assigned to ideological work, the enhancement of its efficiency and link with life, and the ensuring of close unity in ideological-political and moral education, taking account of the features of various groups of the population.

Dwelling on questions of the international situation, V.V. Grishin stressed in this connection the tremendous importance of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the consolidation of peace and security and the large part played by the USSR's constructive new proposals aimed at easing the threat of war and halting the arms race.

The CPSU proceeds from the premise that peace and the peoples' security will be all the more lasting, the stronger and more powerful the socialist community is, he noted. The consolidation of the fraternal countries' and parties' cohesion and unity and the raising of the Warsaw Treaty Organization's defense capability are our common task. We are glad that the GDR, our friend and ally, making a substantial contribution to the consolidation of European and world peace, is marching in a single formation with the Soviet Union.

Allow me to assure our friends from the GDR, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, that the advance detachment of the CPSU -- the Moscow City party organization -- will continue to safeguard and develop the friendship and all-around cooperation between the communists and working people of our capitals and countries for the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

Then Comrade K. Naumann, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech.

He conveyed to those taking part in the meeting warm greetings from the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee and all communists of the GDR capital. K. Naumann stressed that the Berlin working people are celebrating the anniversary of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, the leader and teacher of the world proletariat and greatest son of the German people, with shock labor for the all-round consolidation of the GDR.

In his speech K. Naumann stated that the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, confirmed the complete unity of views of the two fraternal parties and countries.

Karl Marx is responsible for the idea that it is impossible to be a real patriot without also being an internationalist with all one's heart, the speaker continued. It is in that spirit that the SED acts, pursuing a policy aimed at the benefit of our people and at the same time at the consolidation of the socialist community's cohesion and in particular the fraternal alliance with the USSR. This indestructible alliance has been the basis of our successes for the more than 35 years that the first worker-peasant state on German soil has existed, and with it is linked certainty as to the prospects of the further building of a developed socialist society in the GDR. No anticommunist "crusades" by the most aggressive circles of imperialism can shake the foundation of our successful advance.

K. Naumann then dwelt on the successes of the GDR's economic development and the tasks which the republic's working people are resolving.

Our attention is now focused on consolidating our national economic might and ensuring the steady, economical growth of production and the national income, he said. A key question in all our efforts is that of boosting growth rates while cutting back material expenditure. There is only one way to do that: even more consistent and accelerated implementation of production intensification. Our party's economic strategy is directed toward just that. Going on to talk about the important role of thrift in implementing the set tasks, the speaker said that it is planned to reduce the specific expenditure of important types of raw material, energy and semifinished materials this year by 9 percent. At the beginning of the year "combat action programs" for 1983 were adopted in all primary party organizations. They contain precise commitments as to what contribution each combine and each enterprise must make to fulfill this task successfully.

Special importance is attached to saving fuel. After successfully reducing fuel expenditure by 25 percent in the year before last and last year, this year the task has been set to reduce it by a further 6-10 percent in all types of transport. To this end all Berlin taxis have been switched to liquefied gas and by the end of the year it is planned to switch 1,000 trucks to liquefied, natural or biogas and to reequip them accordingly. Much depends on the initiative of the production collectives themselves and on each of the workers, who must reveal unused reserves.

The "combat action programs" also include the undertaking to exceed by at least 1 percent the planned increase in labor productivity, also through rationalization and automation.

We also attach great importance to the fact that the "combat action programs" and socialist pledges have included points providing for measures aimed at more efficient use of work time. At the same time, K. Naumann continued, we are drawing the party committees' special attention to the fact that they must always resolve with the greatest care all problems affecting the workers' working and daily living conditions and regard them as an important political task.

The speaker then described the practice of introducing scientific and technical achievements in industry, the role of the party organizations in the effective use of scientists' developments in the national economy with a view to achieving good economic indicators, and work with young specialist cadres.

Relying on science's cooperation with production, we are now resolving the task of increasing the output of high-quality consumer goods produced on the basis of our own raw material and enjoying a heightened demand among the population.

K. Naumann then dwelt on the communists' role in the Berlin labor collectives and on the efforts the Berlin party organization is making to create even more favorable opportunities for the cultural and spiritual development of the GDR capital's inhabitants and the all-around development of the socialist way of life. We are constantly seeking to ensure, he said, that people's cultural standard improves with their material standard, because under socialism the life of every person should be rich and beautiful.

The Berlin SED Bezirk committee displays constant concern that the flow of party information from bottom to top and top to bottom as a manifestation of the party's increasingly close ties with the masses should be set up and steadily improved, K. Naumann continued. The practice of holding regular committee personnel and representatives of various strata of the population has given a good account of itself. To assert a style of work based on a close link with the masses, it is essential to display unremitting concern for ideological-political work in our capital's party organizations. To this end early this year personal talks were held in all regions with every communist, and general meetings were held on the subject of "my personal contribution as a communist to the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions in the jubilee year of 1983 commemorating Karl Marx." These meetings summed up the results of the fulfillment of current party assignments and issued new ones.

Thanks to our socialist state's policy pursued under the leadership of the party of the working class in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states, Berlin has become a city of peaceful labor and flowering socialist culture. We do not for a minute lose sight of the fact that the development of our capital, which is at the junction of the two world systems, is meeting with the fiercest opposition from the forces of imperialism reluctant to come to terms with the socialist GDR's existence and development. We are fully aware that our city is a bastion of peace and socialism.

In conclusion, K. Naumann stated that the members of the Berlin party organization and all SED members will continue, together with the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal countries, to resolutely defend the cause of peace and strengthen the might of the socialist community.

K. Naumann presented the Moscow party organization with a red banner from the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee bearing a portrait of K. Marx.

Taking part in the meeting were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; and R. F. Dementyeva; L. A. Borisov; B. V. Nikolskiy; I. N. Ponomarev; and A. M. Roganov; secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, also took part in the meeting.

Meets Moscow Workers

LD151749 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The SED delegation from Berlin at present in Moscow and led by Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Bezirk Executive, familiarized itself over the weekend with construction activity in the (Svirvinov) area of the city. In meetings with workers the guests recognized that the experiences of Berlin construction workers are being successfully applied in Moscow. [passage indistinct] The delegation also held a meeting with the sculptor Lev Kerbel, who informed them about his work on the monument soon to be erected in Thaelmann Park in Berlin.

Grishin at Departure

LD161358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive, led by Comrade Naumann, which was in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom, left today for home. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Grishin and other officials.

FURTHER ON KUNAYEV-HONECKER MEETING IN ALMA-ATA

PM171407 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Talk at Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 5 May a talk took place at the Kazakh CP Central Committee between Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, and the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which has arrived in Alma-Ata.

On behalf of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republic's government Comrade D.A. Kunayev warmly welcomed the GDR envoys and cordially congratulated the party and state delegation on the successful completion of its talks in Moscow and Comrade E. Honecker on the presentation of the Supreme Soviet award -- the Order of Lenin and the gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union. He then familiarized the German guests with the republican party organization's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th Kazakh CP Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums, the Food Program, the tasks put forward in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan, and described the great socioeconomic and cultural transformations effected in Kazakhstan

thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

With the fraternal aid of the great Russian people and the other USSR peoples and the active participation of all Soviet republics, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, Kazakhstan has, in a historically brief period, created a modern multisectorial industry, highly mechanized agriculture, and advanced science and culture. Representatives of over 100 of our country's nations and ethnic groups are working for the future in the republic in a friendly, single family. They include Soviet Germans who are making a fitting contribution to all the labor, sociopolitical, and spiritual achievements of the society of developed socialism.

The Kazakh SSR is a taking an active part in the constantly strengthening and developing all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR and the other socialist community countries. With all Soviet people, the Kazakhs are fittingly celebrating the 165th anniversary of the birth and centenary of the death of Karl Marx, the great founder of scientific communism. The republic's working people are fully determined to scale lofty new heights in communist building and to increase still further their contibution to the economic and spiritual potential of our country and the entire socialist community.

Comrade E. Honecker expressed warm thanks for the cordiality and hospitality offered to the GDR party and state delegation on Kazakh soil, which has become a region of virgin-land and space exploits. He described the work of the GDR working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, which set new tasks in building developed socialism, and also described the country's economic, scientific, and cultural achievements, the progress in implementing the adopted plans, and the scientific and technical and other contacts with the Soviet Union within the CEMA framework.

Speaking of the talks successfully completed in Moscow between the leaders of the USSR and the GDR, Comrade E. Honecker stressed their exceptional importance for the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the two states and the socialist community countries and expressed deep thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov for their constant attention toward questions of the all-around development of relations between the USSR and the GDR and for their consistent and resolute struggle in the international arena in the interests of peace and detente. The GDR working people unanimously approve and support the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives. These initiatives, Comrade E. Honecker said, have met with a broad international response. Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the dinner in the Kremlin was a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community countries' unity and lent new impetus to all peoples in the struggle for peace.

Taking part in the friendly, cordial talk were K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; N.A. Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; K.K. Kazybayev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakh CP obkom; V.A. Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Z.K. Kamalidenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR KGB; S.S. Dzhenbayev, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; A.P. Bondarenko, USSR Foreign Ministry section chief; and A.I. Martynov and M.K. Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee sector chiefs.

Taking part in the talk on the GDR side were W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; J. Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of state security; G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; M. Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; H. Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; E. Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; L. Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Council; GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer; H. Toeplitz, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; and E. Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Present at the talk were A.P. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; A.D. Borodin and M.G. Kabulbekov, section chiefs of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; A.G. Statenin, Kazakh CP Central Committee administrator of affairs; M.I. Isinaliyev, Kazakh SSR foreign minister; D.B. Bakezhanov and V. V. Vladimirov, executives of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; A. D. Koychumanov, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakh CP Gorkom; A. A. Kulibayev, chairman of the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom; and other officials.

TASS CITES ADN ON HONECKER REPLY TO 'GREENS'

LD140731 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Berlin 13 May TASS -- The GDR new agency ADN reports:

The party and state leader of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, has reaffirmed the intention of the government of his country to work for "the two German states, conscious of their obligation to peace and detente, coming out for renunciation of armament and for disarmament in the framework of their military alliances." He said this in a letter to a group of Green Party MP's in the Bundestag (Parliament) of the Federal Republic of Germany on Friday in reply to a statement of the Greens submitted to him on Thursday.

In their statement the Greens had stressed the special obligation of the two German states to peace and detente in Europe. They called on the GDR Government to resolutely come out in the frame of the Warsaw Treaty and, in particular vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, for renunciation of armament and for disarmament the same as the Greens were calling on the FRG Government to do so in the framework of NATO and vis-a-vis the United States.

The Greens regarded it as a matter of course to promote any efforts for peace and detente in every possible way and to encourage instead of hindering them.

The GDR news agency ADN reports:

In his reply Erich Honecker pointed out that the GDR was in compliance with its Constitution resolutely working for disarmament in East and West, particularly in the nuclear field. Mr Honecker assured the MP's that the GDR Government considered it its duty always to come out for protecting the world from a nuclear inferno.

Mr Honecker drew attention to the results of his recent negotiations with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, which showed that the Soviet Union is advocating a nuclear weapon-free Europe. It was well known that the Soviet Union had renounced the first use of nuclear weapons and requested all nuclear powers to follow its example. Unfortunately, however, neither the United States nor any other NATO state had reacted positively to date.

In his letter Mr Honecker drew attention to the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states of 5 January this year, in which a non-aggression treaty was proposed to NATO. The GDR was for a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe and would make available its entire territory for this. The GDR would welcome a positive FRG approach to this issue, Mr Honecker added.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY

PM171013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, in the Palace of Labor on 16 May. The talk passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SHALAYEV HEADS AUCCTU DELEGATION TO POLAND

For Polish media coverage of the visit to Poland of the AUCCTU delegation led by Stepan Shalayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, beginning 18 May, see the Polish section of the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SALIMOV, CPSU GROUP END 'INTERPARTY' VISIT

PM182228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to the Motherland"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was in the CSSR 11-17 May.

The delegation was received by J. Fojtik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SOVIET REPLY TO SWEDISH SUB CLAIMS PUBLISHED

PM181331 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 May 83 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Soviet Reply: Dirty Fabrications"]

[Text] Certain persons active in the state administration and in politics have assumed the dirty role of spreading fabrications about the Soviet Union. This claim was contained in the Soviet Government reply to the Swedish note about the submarine violations in Harsfjarden delivered on 26 April. The note was based on the report presented by the submarine commission on the same day.

The entire contents of the Soviet statement were made public on Monday [9 May] in an unofficial translation. The statement is very similar to the summary of the statement's contents made public by Prime Minister Olof Palme the day after he received the Soviet reply.

The Swedish side considers it somewhat surprising that the Soviet Union has now allowed publication of the contents of Ambassador Pankin's statement to Olof Palme.

The Russian reply, which is about the same length as the Swedish note, is as follows:

"The Soviet Government has dealt most attentively with the Swedish Government statement of 26 April on the occasion of the assertions of violations of Sweden's territorial waters by Soviet submarines. This statement, which has nothing to do with reality, is seen in the Soviet Union as an unfriendly act.

"According to exact and carefully verified accounts from the Soviet authorities, affected Soviet submarines were not in Swedish territorial waters at the time mentioned in the statement, nor did they approach within 30 km, and for this reason alone they were unable to engage in the activities described in the Swedish Government statement.

"The statement contains the unproven assertion that the activities of Soviet submarines can be judged to be attempts to investigate Swedish marine territory. It is well known that the information required for navigation in Swedish coastal regions has been recorded in detail on marine charts by the Swedes themselves and that these charts are available to foreign states' navigators.

"It should be well known to the Swedish Government that the Soviet Union has always taken as its point of departure the strict observance of generally recognized norms of international law, and respect for the borders of other states.

"The untenable assertions to be found in this statement which, whether Sweden wishes it or not, are designed to undermine the good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union are puzzling in the light of what has been said above.

"The Soviet Government cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that certain persons active in the state administration and in politics and the mass media in Sweden have assumed the dirty role of spreading fabrications about the Soviet Union and have engaged in a campaign aimed at casting doubt on the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. The Swedish Government's unfounded assertions and officials' statements resulting from these added grist to the mill of those forces which have developed a massive, open offensive against the detente process and which are being exploited in the development of a provocative propaganda campaign which has nothing to do with strengthening the cause of peace and which aims at the artificial promotion of distrust between the two states.

"The Soviet Government categorically dismisses the protest contained in the Swedish Government statement as completely unfounded and expects the Swedish Government to carry out a new, but this time objective investigation into the case and take to task those persons who have given it false material and conclusions.

"The USSR Government continuously strives for the development of good-neighborly relations with Sweden in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding. It takes as its point of departure the notion that cooperation between the two countries could play a constructive role in the present complex international situation and promote the detente process and the strengthening of peace in northern Europe. Moscow expresses the hope that Sweden's current government will strive for the achievement of these goals."

DISSIDENT SAKHAROV ACCEPTS INVITATION TO NORWAY

NC181231 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Oslo, May 18 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrey Sakharov has accepted an invitation from the Norwegian Government to settle in Norway together with his family, Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said in parliament today.

Mr Stray said his government had not yet received any reply from the Soviet authorities on a formal request to allow Mr Sakharov to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr Stray told Parliament that he was aware of the story from the official Soviet news agency TASS saying that Dr Sakharov will not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. "The Norwegian Government, however, will not accept a story from a news agency as a formal answer," Mr Stray said.

The foreign minister had contacted his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko and asked the Soviet authorities to give Mr Sakharov and his family exit visas.

Mr Stray said: "The Norwegian Government has stressed that Dr Sakharov's wish to leave his home country is justified because of his ill health. Giving him an exit visa would also be viewed as a positive contribution to strained East-West relationships," he added.

'ANTI-SOVIET' EUROPARLIAMENTARIANS ATTACKED

PM182226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov "Rejoinder": "Another Farce"]

[Text] Strasbourg [no date given] -- For all the outwardly imposing appearance of the conference hall in Strasbourg's modernistic palace, cheap farces are played out on its stage. One of the regular performances is scheduled for 17 May. Under pressure from the reactionary majority the provocative, nauseating so-called question of human rights in the USSR has been included on the agenda of the European Parliament's May session.

The draft report, which Britain's Lord Bethell has been entrusted with delivering, was disseminated several months ago under the number 80-896-B. The author of this excuse for a document was given the specific task of giving "parliamentary" shape to the ridiculous fabrications being spread by certain organs conducting anti-Soviet propaganda.

The cliches were readymade. It did not take long to find them. It was necessary merely to rework somewhat extensive passages from various publications of American origin.

It is no coincidence that Lord Bethell has ben entrusted with the sole role on the proscenium of the anti-Soviet show. This ultraconservative, for whom the sun has never set, as it were, on the former British Empire, is a grotesque figure who seems to have migrated to our time from the last century.

Just as much a caricature is another soloist in the same company -- Otto Von Habsburg, scion of the imperial family, now living in the FRG.

One Gerard Israel is also in the same milieu. Not one discussion of questions of an anti-Soviet, anticommunist nature in Strasbourg can do without his personal participation. He belongs to Chirac's Rally for the Republic, unrestrainedly sings the praises of NATO's peaceful defensive and democratic nature," and unconditionally extols U.S. policy.

Another colleague of Lord Bethell's -- FRG deputy W. Schall -- is also endowed with special powers, by all accounts. He figures as an expert on both military and legal issues. The career of this figure, which remains unknown to many people, merits special attention. A former Hitlerite warrior, he later served in the Bundeswehr. Although he keeps quiet about it, W. Schall could probably add a great deal to his "service record" on the eastern front. A man with such a past has become not only a loyal helper of the U.S. special services (how many like him the CIA sheltered after World War II, let us recall, for example, K. Barbie, the "butcher of Lyons") but also a deputy of the Strasbourg assembly.

So these are the Eurogentlemen of the Europarliament who have engaged in trick shuffling of cards in the dirty game undertaken in Strasbourg.

ROMANOV RECEIVES FINNISH AMBASSADOR 4 MAY

PM121351 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Reception of Finnish Ambassador"]

[Excerpt] On 4 May Aarno Eino Karhila, Finnish Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is in Leningrad, was received by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom.

During the conversation which took place, satisfaction was expressed at the high level of Soviet-Finnish relations achieved on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 35th anniversary the public of the two countries widely and solemnly celebrated recently. It was stressed that the importance of all-around and fruitful Soviet-Finnish cooperation goes beyond the bounds of bilateral relations. It is an important factor for stability and security both in north Europe and on the European Continent as a whole and serves the cause of the relaxation of international tension. This cooperation is a good illustration of how beneficially the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems can be implemented.

U.G. Zubarev, assistant to the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party Obkom, attended the talk. Olli Mennander, Finnish consul general in Leningrad, was also present.

FURTHER ON LEBANESE TROOP WITHDRAWAL ACCORD

MOSCOW NEWS Article Cited

LD181854 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] MOSCOW NEWS published an article entitled: "The Aggressor Seeks To Be Rewarded."

Both the United States and Israel are leading the Middle East to the brink of another bloody and more brutal war. In the past some observers regarded the question of an Israeli attack on Syria as a casual matter; today, however, the matter is no longer casual. In our opinion all this stems from the results of Shultz' tour of several Middle East countries.

Tel Aviv considers the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which was drafted with U.S. cooperation, the second major agreement between Israel and an Arab country. Reagan's administration holds the same opinion. Tel Aviv, Washington and other Western capital cities are openly bragging about this so-called magnificent victory that U.S. diplomacy has scored. Israel does not conceal its victory for the following reasons: First, the Washington-Tel Aviv memorandum of understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation is to be resumed; second, all the basic demands made by Israel from Lebanon have been met. Lebanon has become the victim of Israeli aggression, under unprecedented pressure from the United States, and has been forced to accept one of the main capitulatory conditions proposed by Israel with regard to setting up the so-called liaison commission in Beirut. Begin's cabinet deems this an important political achievement, which opens the way for it to ultimately subjugate Lebanon to the interests of Israeli policy.

Shultz has also imposed on Lebanon the Israeli demand to turn the 45-km area in southern Lebanon into a security zone, thus depriving the Lebanese Government of its sovereign rights in this part of its territory. As for the 15-km area adjacent to Israel, it will be placed under the control [ishraf] of the traitor-separatist Sa'ad Haddad. Under U.S. pressure the Lebanese Government has agreed that traitor to the Arab cause Sa'ad Haddad will act as deputy commander of a special brigade which will have the task of defending Israel's security. To thus exonerate the traitor from all sins can take place only in circumstances of real violence, when solutions in Beirut depend on the will or the whims of the invaders. Washington's and Tel Aviv's actions are coordinated in order to turn Lebanon into an Israeli agent, and to divide it into occupied areas supervised by the Americans, Israelis, French, and Italians. These are only superficial issues of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

If we take a closer look, we shall see that this separatist deal also seeks to drag by force yet another Arab country into the anti-Arab Camp David process. Tel Aviv has declared that King Husayn, the king of Jordan, will be allegedly prepared to embark on negotiations following the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. This does not include the NATO multinational forces stationed in Israel. [sentence as heard] This means that the implementation of Reagan's plan will begin. These are the hidden elements of the U.S.-Israeli collusion.

Syria's stand is an obstacle when these plans are discussed. An intensified anti-Syrian campaign of lies has been waged on the pretext that the Syrians oppose the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Why is all this taking place? It is in order to justify the use of force against this country. The Israeli foreign minister said that if Syria does not change its negative attitude Israel will, in accordance with its own interests. In military language this is tantamount to war.

Reaction to Agreement Noted

LD182303 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Beirut May 18 TASS - A powerful wave of protests against the so-called "peace agreement" with Israel has swept the whole of Lebanon. The agreement, which the United States and Israel wish to force on the Arab world, infringes upon Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Lebanese problem is an inseparable part of the general Arab problems, which have not been resolved through the fault of the United States and Israel. Lebanon is a victim of aggression, a destroyed and partitioned country. Israel and the USA are trying to legalize this state of things.

This situation is aggravated by the continuing Israeli occupation, which is an infringement upon the sovereign rights of Lebanon, forced to deal at every step either with the Israeli military command or military contingents of the USA, France, and Italy. All this creates a complicated situation, which is now particularly keenly felt, as the USA and Israel wish to use Lebanon's territory with its strategic aims in the Middle East.

The USA is responsible for the annexationist policy of its strategic ally Israel, which launched a brigand aggression against Lebanon and caused irreparable damage to that country and its people as well as the Palestinians, who lived and continue living on the Lebanese soil. The United States has forced Lebanon to agree to major concessions and accept, as a matter of fact, all of Israel's demands.

Damascus May 18 TASS -- The Syrian press strongly condemns the "peace agreement" with Israel forced on Lebanon. The aims pursued by Israel and the USA in Lebanon, the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes, are clear -- they are to subordinate that country fully to the will of Tel Aviv and Washington, to suppress the movement of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement is unequal as it was concluded concluded at gun point of Israeli tanks and as a result of crude pressure from official Washington, TISHRIN stresses. The newspaper AL-BA'TH points to the danger of Lebanon's turning into an outpost of Israeli aggression against the neighbour states, above all Syria. The agreement concluded, it writes, runs counter to the interests of an overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people.

New York May 18 TASS -- The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES write that apart from the "peace agreement", representatives of the USA and Israel signed also a secret agreement giving Tel Aviv "the right" to strike against those whom it believes to be "terrorists". That pact has been a result of the tour of the Middle East countries by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and has been drawn up in answer to the demand of Israel seeking a guarantee from Washington that it will be allowed to take armed actions outside its borders, the newspaper points out. In other words, the USA is again encouraging its partner in the "strategic alliance" to aggressive sorties against the Arabs.

SYRIA'S DECISION NOT TO RECEIVE HABIB REPORTED

LD182059 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Damascus May 18 TASS -- The Syrian news agency SANA has released an official statement on Syria's decision not to receive the U.S. President's special envoy Philip Habib. This decision, the statement points out, is explained by the fact the Habib "is one of American politicians whose attitude towards the Arabs is most hostile" and the Syrian side has nothing to discuss with him.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS LEAVES MOSCOW FOR KIEV

LD181926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1743 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left Moscow for Kiev today. He is in our country on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

At the entrance to the aircraft Dos Santos was seen off by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, Comrade Gromyko; member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, Comrade Ustinov; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kuznetsov; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Ponomarev; and other officials.

At the airport in Kiev, Jose Eduardo dos Santos was met by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Shcherbitskiy; chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Vatchenko; chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, Lyashko; and other leaders of the Ukraine.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1711 GMT on 18 May carries a video report on Dos Santos' departure from Moscow which shows the following officials seeing the delegation off: Gromyko, Ustinov, Menteshashvili, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Ogarkov and Guzhenko.]

CELEBRATION OF NEW DEFENSE LAW HELD IN ETHIOPIA

PM171016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Serbin: "Popular Support"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 May -- An impressive meeting in support of the Provisional Military Administration Council [PMAC] decisions for the consolidation of the country's defense capability and the introduction of national military service was held in the Ethiopian capital today. Many tens of thousands of Addis Ababa working people took part. The meeting was a graphic demonstration of the people's solidarity with the revolutionary authorities and an expression of the working people's determination to guard the revolution's gains and to strengthen the spirit of socialist patriotism.

Those taking part in the meeting, who filled Revolution Square and adjacent streets, were addressed by representatives of city residents' associations and veterans' and youth organizations. They all spoke with approval of the measures undertaken by the PMAC. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Committee for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], delivered a long speech. The working people of Socialist Ethiopia, he said, are fully determined to build a society of social equality, peace, and justice. Class enemies and the forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to prevent this. The revolution's aims, the Ethiopian leader continued, cannot be achieved without consolidating the motherland's defense capability. He cited historical examples attesting to the need to be ready to defend the socialist fatherland, pointing to the Soviet people's struggle against intervention and fascism. The PMAC and COPWE chairman stressed the importance and urgency of creating a vanguard party of the working people in the country. The speech confirmed Socialist Ethiopia's loyalty to the cause of peace. Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that Ethiopia will continue to strengthen its friendly relations with the socialist countries and other forces advocating peace and social progress.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

LD181949 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] New York May 18 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council is continuing debates on the Central American situation extremely aggravated as a result of the armed invasion of Nicaragua by Somozist gangs. The counterrevolutionaries, trained in Honduras with CIA assistance, commit heinous crimes against the Nicaraguan people. And Washington extends to them all-round support.

The second, even more dangerous stage of direct armed intervention has been started against Nicaragua, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, has declared during the debates. The United States, which directs, finances, and arms the counterrevolutionaries, does not conceal, but the more so, actually admits that it grossly interferes in Nicaragua's internal affairs. The USSR, the Soviet representative said, rejects the attempts by imperialist forces to impose their will on the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean and suppress their striving for freedom and national independence.

U.S. MANEUVERS 'DIRECT THREAT' TO NICARAGUA

LD181701 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1148 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington, 18 May TASS -- The U.S. Defense Department has announced big military maneuvers which are to be held in the Caribbean Basin. Taking part in the exercises, code-named "Universal Trek-83", will be over 6,000 troops. Washington does not hide the fact that the aim of these maneuvers, to be held from 31 May to 15 June near Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, is to be a "demonstration" by the United States of the "military preparedness of their armed forces."

Provocative U.S. maneuvers in Central America have recently become very frequent. In February this year, joint American-Honduran "Big Pine" maneuvers were held in Honduras. They were among the biggest military exercises ever held in the region. Taking part were 1,600 American soldiers and officers, and about 4,000 Honduran servicemen. It is typical that the maneuvers were held on a strip of land directly bordering Nicaraguan territory, and were clearly aimed at provoking an armed confrontation between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Even bigger maneuvers, "Readex-1-83" were held in the Caribbean in March-April. Taking part were 400 U.S. warplanes and 77 ships of the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, including aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines.

These maneuvers, carried out under the guise of "training operations," are directly connected with the aggressive policy of the White House, which is trying to scare the young states of Central America that are conducting an independent foreign policy course. In noting the increasingly frequent military exercises in the Caribbean, American political observers directly connect them with Washington's plans to increase its interference in the affairs of the states of the region. The AP agency notes that the planned maneuvers should serve, according to Pentagon calculations, as a "signal" to those states Washington considers as "unfriendly". Taking account of the latest events in Central America, such a "signal" is being seen as a direct threat by the United States to Nicaragua, against which Washington is waging an undeclared war.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD182340 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] San Jose May 18 TASS -- According to reports from El Salvador, detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have seized the town of Santa Clara in San Vicente Department and attacked the garrison in the town of San Esteban Catarina, 58 kilometers from San Salvador.

In the area of the town Jovel-Ornos in Usulutan Department they have established their control over the strategically important highway passing along the ocean coast and are striking telling blows at units of the American-trained "Ramon Belloso" battalion.

Army bulletins say that troops of the regime are suffering losses in manpower and equipment.

It has become known that an American Air Force "C-123" spy plane, flown by American pilots, is flying over Salvadoran territory with the aim of coordinating the actions of punitive troops ordered to find and destroy the "Venceremos" rebel radio station.

As reported by "Venceremos," the patriots have released 19 captured soldiers of the regime. Local and foreign observers have often noted the humane treatment of prisoners by the patriots: Their arms and uniforms are taken away and then they are let off after being explained the aims of the liberation front's struggle. As a result the soldiers of the regime lately ever more frequently refuse to fire at the patriots and give up.

LIGACHEV REPLACES KAPITONOV IN CPSU DEPARTMENT

NC181725 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 18 (AFP) -- Ivan Kapitonov was relaced by Yegor Ligachev at the end of April as head of the Party Organization Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, a source in the section Secretariat said today.

Mr Kapitonov, 67, who headed the section since 1965, will continue as Central Committee Secretary, the source said.

Mr Ligachev, 62, has been first secretary of the party's Siberian Tomsk region committee since 1965.

Observers saw the replacement of Mr Kapitonov by a party regional official as indicative of a wish by the Soviet leadership for a progressive "renewal" of party cadres, both at a government department level and within the party.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Arbatov Receives Award

LD181037 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- Soviet academician Georgiy Arbatov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services in the study of the topical theoretical problems of international relations, in the training of scientific cadres and on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

Chernenko Signs Obituary

PM171354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet literature has suffered a grave loss. The eminent Soviet writer Fedor Aleksandrovich Abramov, member of the CPSU, holder of the USSR State Prize, and secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, has died in his 64th year after a long illness. Fedor Aleksandrovich Abramov was born in the village of Verkola in Arkhangelsk Oblast 29 February 1920.

[Signed] K.U. Chernenko, G.V. Romanov, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, B.V. Popov, V.F. Shauro, B.I. Stukalin, V.I. Kochemasov, B.N. Pastukhov, V. M. Mishin, Yu. F. Solovyev, L.N. Zaykov, V.V. Khodyrev, V.G. Zakharov, T.I. Zhdanova, G.M. Markov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.T. Gonchar, D.A. Granin, M.A. Dudin, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, F.F. Kuznetsov, K.Yu. Lavrov, L.M. Leonov, S.V. Mikhailkov, V.M. Ozerov, P.L. Proskurin, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), I.Ye. Kheyfits, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, M.A. Sholokhov.

Demichev at Moscow Concert

LD172037 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The literature and arts festival of the Buryat ASSR began with a solemn concert in Moscow today.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and leaders of party and local municipal organizations of the Buryat ASSR attended the concert.

Demichev Attends Opera

LD182116 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Performances in Moscow by the Leningrad Kirov Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet are devoted to the 200th anniversary of this troupe. The performances opened today with the staging of the opera "Yevgeniy Onegin" at the Bolshoy Theater. The opening performance was attended by Comrade Demichev.

Grishin At Moscow Meeting

LD181707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum was held today. Work on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, and decisions of the 24th city party conference were discussed. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party gorkom, delivered a report on the Moscow Gorkom.

The participants examined a wide range of questions connected with improving party-organizational and ideological work of the Moscow Gorkom, party raykoms, and primary party organizations. The report and the speeches contained a thorough analyses of party leadership of Soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and people's control bodies.

Rashidov Responds to Criticism

PM170838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Reply by Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the UZBEK Communist Party Central Committee, to PRAVDA article: "For the Freight's Safety" -- published under the rubric "After Criticism"]

[Text] On 31 March PRAVDA published under the rubric "Topic of the Day" a report titled "Tempering in Transit." The newspaper item was discussed at a session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Pravda was quite right to raise the question of enhancing the responsibility of industrial and transportation enterprises for the complete safety of freighted products, their delivery to consumers in proper merchantable condition, the strengthening of economy and thriftiness, and the efficient utilization of state funds.

Substantial shortcoming exist in the organization of deliveries of products to consumers. At times the industrial products arrive at their destination with parts missing as a result of breaches in the rules for packaging, loading, unloading, and transportation. The transport of agricultural output is improving only slowly. A significant proportion of food products is spoilt or loses its merchantable appearance during loading and transportation operations at transshipment and trade bases, trackside warehouses and railroad stations.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee resolved that the PRAVDA item be discussed at party organizations, ministry and department collegiums, and association directors' councils, and that specific steps be taken to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings. The ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises, jointly with the Uzbek SSR Gossnab and the Central Asian Railroad, have been instructed to elaborate within 1 month measures to improve the techniques of product packaging, loading and unloading, transportation, and safety in transit.

Attention has been drawn to the need to increase the personal responsibility of leaders of industrial enterprises and organizations, railroad workers, and motor transport workers for ensuring the safety of socialist property and to nurture in every working person a sense of being a thrifty owner of the national wealth.

Rashidov at Tashkent Soiree

LD172247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 17 May 83

[Excerpts] A festive soiree was held in Tashkent today devoted to the 80th anniversary of the birth of Gafu Gulyam, a folk poet of Uzbekistan, winner of Lenin and USSR State prizes. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, attended the soiree.

Romanov Receives Filmmakers

LD172241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 83

[Excerpts] In Leningrad today an all-union film festival opened. Our correspondent Matvey Frolov reports:

This is the 16th festival, but the first, the very first, also took place in our city where, after the October Revolution, the Soviet cinema was born. More than 100 films are to be judged. The participants in the festival on the banks of the Neva began their stay today with a visit to the Smolnyy. Flowers were laid at the Lenin monument. A group of filmmakers was received by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Shevardnadze Honors Georgian

LD161731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] An anniversary session devoted to the life and activity of the Soviet statesman and party figure (Nester Apollonovich Lakhov), whose 90th birthday is being widely marked in Georgia, was held today in the Institute of Party History in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, spoke at the session.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP CC PLENUM

AU041240 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 26 April Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: The detailed and businesslike discussion which was held today has convincingly confirmed that the item put on the agenda of the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was of great socioeconomic and political importance. The discussion on this question gave the Central Committee members an opportunity to air almost all problems of topical importance for the republic's economy. The ideas and proposals voiced were good, and the assessments made were correct. Also critical remarks made, particularly with regard to the timing and scale of applying newly developed plans were fair. Of course, the plans should be completed and put into practice more rapidly and on an incomparably larger scale.

AS NOTED AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, AN ACCELERATION IN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS A POWERFUL LEVER AND THE MAIN RESERVE IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNAL PRODUCTION, AND THUS IN FURTHER RAISING THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE. THE NEED FOR CONCENTRATING THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE KEY TASKS WAS PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED BY COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV IN HIS SPEECH AT THE NOVEMBER 1982 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, IN THE REPORT "THE 60 YEARS OF THE USSR" AND IN THE ARTICLE "THE TEACHING OF KARL MARX AND SOME PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR."

We are fully able to accomplish large-scale tasks for applying scientific achievements in production, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. Our country and each republic has a highly developed national economy, possesses a powerful scientific and technical potential, a large detachment of competent specialists and leading economic cadres, and highly experienced production workers. As you know and as it was stated today, a great deal is being done in the republic to raise the technical level of production, to hasten the development and application of new equipment and advanced technologies, to use labor, material and natural resources in a rational manner. A good impulse in this respect was given by the republic-level party and economic aktivs meeting which discussed, exactly a year ago, the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Ukrainian Communist Party congresses on accelerating scientific-technical progress and consolidating links between science and production.

Life has confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of measures taken to improve control over scientific-technical progress and to make broad use of special purpose programs in this field. A diverse and valuable experience in consolidating links between science and production has been accumulated by Kiev Gorkom, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Lvov and Kharkov obkoms, many gorkoms, raykoms and basic party organizations.

On the basis of improvements in planning and in the control of scientific-technical progress and of accomplishing tasks set under the all-union and republic-level special purpose comprehensive programs, the national income in the last 2 years further increased.

The volumes of industrial production increased, while the consumption of raw materials, fuel and energy relatively decreased.

The use of capital investments improved, and the scope of work performed to reconstruct and reequip enterprises expanded. The targets set under the 5-year plan for the production of new industrial items were overfulfilled. The entire increase in the national income was achieved through the increased productivity of communal labor. The labor of more than 1.2 million workers was saved.

ALL THIS CONVINCINGLY PROVES THAT THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMY IS SWITCHING OVER TO THE PATH OF MAINLY INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND OF THE EFFICIENT APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

A.P. Lyashko and speakers in the debate carefully scrutinized what has been done and made concrete proposals for accelerating scientific-technical progress. These proposals will be used in practical work. For this reason allow me, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, just to tackle tasks which are, in our opinion, the most topical, and to call your attention once again to individual shortcomings.

As noted, the republic's special purpose comprehensive scientific-technical programs have proved to be an important link in the system of control over scientific-technical progress. The objective is to accomplish the most important, key tasks which largely determine the success in implementing the 5-year plans and the further development of the entire republic's economy.

There is every reason to say that, owing to the fulfillment of the programs, we have succeeded in significantly accelerating the work on a number of important scientific-technical problems which remained unsettled for many years. Unfortunately, because of the lack of experience and, in a number of cases, because of the superficial treatment of the essence of the matter on the part of individual leaders, specialists and scientists, there were substantial shortcomings and even miscalculations in the process of shaping special purpose programs, and they are now hindering the achievement of our final objectives. Thus the Material Consumption Program has failed to sufficiently reflect one of the major problems -- that of reducing metal and material consumption in the production of machines, appliances and equipment, of increasing their productivity, reliability and useful life, and of raising the metal utilization factor.

The labor program has set for ministries, departments and oblasts tasks for increasing labor productivity, for reducing losses in working time and in the fluctuation of cadres, and for switching over workers from manual to mechanized labor. But what concretely is to be done for this purpose and when, what material, technical and financial resources are needed, the program does not say. In a word, the program is rather a set of estimates for the plan. Of course, hardly any due results can be expected from it.

Some ministries, departments and leaders of individual associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning and designing organizations have not shown the persistence and initiative necessary to implement the tasks set in the programs in good time, and occasionally regard them as a voluntary, optional matter. This is largely accountable for the fact that, in the past 2 years, the implementation of a number of tasks did not produce the expected effects, and some tasks were not accomplished. Thus, in the metal program, a shortfall was incurred in the production of rolled stock from low-alloy steel and with corrosion-proof coating, of thermally strengthened metal, of thin steel sheets and formed sections. As a result, we fell short of the plan for saving ferrous metal rolled stock.

A lag was also incurred in implementing the energy complex, the agrocomplex and the sugar programs.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers as leaders of councils coordinating the implementation of the republic's programs. However, the coordinating councils are not functioning at their full capacity and are not showing due exactingness toward ministerial and departmental leaders in implementing the programs.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium must not only systematically examine reports by leaders of coordinating councils and by ministers on the progress made in implementing the republic's and branch programs and, at the same time, discuss the results of fulfilling the national economic plans, but also must be stricter with regard to specific performers. More initiative and interest in the successful settlement of these problems must be shown by the republic's Gosplan and by comrades V.A. Masol and V.P. Fokin personally.

The programs are not always being provided with the resources necessary, and there are no appropriate reserves for accomplishing tasks that arise in routine work.

In a word, in the immediate future the amendments and corrections necessary must be made in the binding programs at all levels in order to implement them well and fully.

WHILE ACCOMPLISHING TASKS SET FOR THE CURRENT FIVE-YEAR PERIOD V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, WE MUST LOOK AHEAD AND BEAR IN MIND THE FUTURE. SPECIAL PURPOSE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS FOR THE 12TH FIVE-YEAR PERIOD MUST BE FORMULATED NOW.

Experience has confirmed that most directions provided under the energy complex, the metal, the material consumption, the labor and the sugar programs will also be topical in the future. The work on their implementation must be carried on, in the pursuit, of course, of higher indexes. The expediency of shaping a comprehensive program for transport must be carefully examined and elaborated.

While implementing the agrocomplex program, we must, before the end of the five-year period, do our utmost to undertake measures set in it. As far as the future is concerned, in particular the next five-year period, we have the Food Program effective up to 1990. In connection with this, it will only be right to specify the ways of accomplishing its individual, most important, tasks, having shaped appropriate programs for the republic and branches.

Our economy is large, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, and this is why, naturally enough, other special purpose programs will also be worked out. But we must not have too many of them. The main point in this respect is not the large number of programs, but their quality, feasibility and effectiveness.

Leaders of Ukrainian ministries and departments, the Ukrainian Gosplan, Academy of Sciences, the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, and responsible functionaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee must be directly engaged in the entire work on shaping special purpose programs. Special purpose comprehensive programs at the republic level must be examined and endorsed without fail by the republic's Council of Ministers, thus acquiring the character of a directive.

In the republic, there are more than 300 REGIONAL AND BRANCH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS. Their implementation is producing appreciable results. For example, the implementation of the quality, the ore, the sugar and the yield programs in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast has produced an economic effect exceeding R-30 million.

However, only the first steps have been taken in applying the special purpose method at the branch and regional level. Moreover, some programs lack a clear-cut objective and financial sources, and in a number of cases joint plans for scientific research are regarded as programs. Party obkoms, ministries and departments along with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and its scientific centers are obligated to take all steps necessary to improve the quality of these programs and to make them more effective.

To accomplish the tasks set for the 11th five-year period -- and this is a task of immediate importance -- it is imperative to increase the rates of growth in a number of indexes compared with those scored in the last two years. Naturally enough, for this purpose we must more rapidly put into operation industrial complexes and facilities, must make better use of fixed assets, must improve the organization and control of production, and must consolidate discipline.

But the main thing, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is to RAISE THE TECHNICAL LEVEL OF ALL BRANCHES, TO MAKE BROAD USE OF THE MOST UP-TO-DATE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS, AND TO FURTHER HASTEN THEIR APPLICATION IN PRODUCTION. All seem to see the point, and there are no objections. But we are still a long way from having done the utmost.

Let us take, for example, the following question. It was the dictate of the times to develop and to broadly apply technologies leaving little or no waste. And in the republic there are good examples of it. For example, well known is the experience of utilizing waste at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of Forestry and of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, which has been commended by the CPSU Central Committee. This was a good thing, and the results obtained are not bad.

At the same time, many raw materials fit for the production of mineral fertilizers, cement and building materials have been "buried" in dumps, waste piles and slag deposits. What hinders its extraction and utilization is not so much the lack of technological solutions as the notorious departmental barriers. This problem must be examined without delay by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

And here is another topic. We have spoken even today about the role of MACHINE-BUILDING in accomplishing tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress. Indeed, this role is great, but it is equally important to raise the production of and to more fully meet the needs of the national economy in new composite materials, making it possible to significantly increase the reliability and useful life of machines and equipment.

Science has made an advance in this undertaking. For example, good results have been obtained in reconditioning worn out crankshafts with the aid of a plasma coating. Such reconditioned crankshafts work significantly longer than the new ones made in the traditional way. But this valuable innovation has thus far been adopted only by the Ukrainian Selkhoztekhnika State Committee, and only at some enterprises. And why should machine-building enterprises not adopt it in the production of new machine assemblies and component parts? Certainly, the effect would be more significant.

The significant reduction of metal consumption and labor intensity, obtainable in the production of component parts for machines and mechanisms from metal powder, has already been noted here, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take great pains to more rapidly adopt the technology of metal production without blast furnaces.

Our scientists are expected to work hard to settle problems concerning the further development of the branches of the fuel and energy complex.

What we need in the COAL INDUSTRY is to significantly hasten the development of non-traditional methods of coal extraction , including unmanned stopes, to develop more efficient methods and means of fighting sudden discharges [vybrosy] and, as mines are growing deeper, to provide normal temperature conditions for the work.

What matters IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION is to turn building production into a continuous, comprehensively mechanized process of assembling houses and edifices, and to significantly improve the quality of construction, particularly of finishing. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has approved measures for increasing the production of effective building materials industry, construction ministries and departments, and leaders of scientific research institutes must see to it that these measures are strictly followed.

The analysis shows that individual ministries, departments and leaders of many associations, enterprises and scientific research organizations are incurring serious shortcomings in the pursuit of technical policy. In the last two years, a number of ministries, departments and oblasts fell short of the plan for new equipment. Largely accountable for this was the fact that the management apparatus had failed to become an authentic champion of scientific-technical progress, and in a number of cases there were hitches [sboi] in the system controlling this process. In addition, some comrades are not taking pains to improve their theoretical standards, are trying to rely on the old stocks and, unfortunately, are not exerting due influence on the state of affairs. Inertness in this area is frequently being manifested by ministerial and departmental leaderships, first deputy ministers directly in charge of this sector of work, and last but not least, ministers themselves. Seriously deficient in this respect are engineering services at many enterprises, and particularly the CHIEF ENGINEER'S SERVICE. Indeed, the organizational and creative talents of personnel in these services, their initiative and ability to adopt scientific and technical papers in practice are largely -- and frequently decisively -- determinant for the success of the matter.

It was not a mere chance that the chief engineer used to be called the technical director. But, at some enterprises, the chief engineer has now turned into an administrator immersed in office work, in settling general economic, operational and supply problems. This is no good at all. In order to accelerate scientific-technical progress, we must increase the role of the chief engineer and must free him from functions that do not belong to him. The chief engineer bears personal responsibility for the direct creative engagement of the engineering and technical personnel in the production process, and for the technical standards of production and products. More effective use should also be made of the enormous army of rationalizers and inventors.

A significantly larger real contribution to settling key problems in connection with scientific-technical progress is also to be expected from BRANCH INSTITUTES. What arouses serious concern is the fact that large sums assigned by the state for scientific research and design solutions are being used inefficiently. Designs supplied by some branch institutes are technically substandard and are inferior to the best Soviet and foreign models.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have instructed the Ukrainian Gosplan, Gosstroy, ministries and departments to define more precisely the lines of activity for branch scientific research, planning and designing organizations, to eliminate duplication from their work, and to abolish ineffective subunits.

Unfortunately, in the republic there are even now quite a few small branches, laboratories, bureaus and so forth. Ministries and departments, as a rule, do not pay serious heed to such organizations, and local party and administrative organs overlook them. Of course, their practical returns, their real use are nil. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers must examine the state of affairs and must keep the formation of such organizations under its strict control.

We are facing, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, difficult and responsible national economic tasks, and the time we have to accomplish them is short.

IN ORDER TO INTENSIFY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, TO HASTEN APPLICATION AND TO SETTLE HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS CONCERNING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, WE MUST FURTHER CONCENTRATE FORCES AND MEANS. This is precisely the attitude that is becoming increasingly characteristic of the republic's Academy of Sciences. Recently, Politburo members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and obkom first secretaries familiarized themselves with the activity of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and some of its institutes, and with the results obtained in a number of fundamental and applied research works. The academy's leading institutes, primarily for electric welding, material science problems, cybernetics, extra-hard materials and low-temperature physics, are settling really and important tasks. Yet the enormous potential and scientific achievements possessed by the academy could have been used more profitably. Well, the effectiveness of some institutes is scant even now, and their papers frequently find no practical application. Little advance has been made in topical fields involving radiation chemistry, coal chemistry and the technology of obtaining synthenic liquid fuel. Lagging behind the world and Soviet standards are fundamental research works in a number of problems concerning biology and medicine. No application has been found for many papers supplied by the Council for the Study of Productive Forces under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The academy's Presidium, sections and departments must more persistently concentrate the efforts of academic institutes, assigned funds and material-technical resources in order to settle the key, really great national economic problems, and must take a more responsible attitude toward defining prospects for scientific research and guidelines for fundamental and applied research. More initiative and persistence should be manifested in this respect by Comrades V.I. Trefilov, F.S. Babichev and I.I. Lukinov, vice presidents of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Our scientists, primarily in the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, must also keep in the center of their attention specific tasks connected with the implementation of the Food Program, in particular problems concerning the preservation of land resources and increased fertility of the soil. The analysis of farmland dynamics in the republic shows that, as a result of land acquisition for industrial needs and for internal farm construction, as well as a result of land flooding and swamping, the area under crops is shrinking. The farms are incurring significiant losses because of the so-called "patellas" ["blyudtsa"], which are particularly widespread in many fields of Kiev, Poltava, Sumy, Zhitomir and a number of other oblasts. Sufficient steps have not been taken everywhere to prevent erosion, the salinization and growing acidity of the soil, and to preserve its fertility.

The Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for the Agro-Industrial Complex, alongwith all ministries and departments concerned, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and oblispolkoms, must study these problems thoroughly, and must draw up and undertake comprehensive measures to preserve farmland resources and to raise the fertility of the soil.

We must tighten state control over the state and utilization of land resources and over the observance of land legislation. This is the first duty of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture with Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy, and of local executive committees which must increase the role and responsibility of land management services and, wherever necessary, to consolidate them at the rayon level.

The Ukrainian State Committee for the Protection of Nature (Comrade D.I. Protsenko) must strengthen its positions in the field of preserving land and the environment as a whole.

Recently, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD A CONFERENCE WITH FIRST SECRETARIES IN UNION REPUBLIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEES, KRAYKOMS AND OBKOMS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS CONCERNING AGRICULTURE. IN HIS SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE, COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV SET GREAT AND IMPORTANT TASKS FOR INTENSIFYING ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK PERFORMED BY PARTY, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC ORGANS TO IMPLEMENT THE FOOD PROGRAM.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, thoroughly analyzed in his report the state of affairs in agriculture.

The conference materials have been published in the press, and you are familiar with them. In connection with this, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I would like to briefly touch upon the most important problems whose settlement will require great efforts by us immediately now and in the future.

First of all, we must see to the stability of farming and significantly raise its productivity, must make resolutely better use of the material and technical basis created, and -- in order to stabilize cadres -- must vigorously carry on housing, cultural, social and road construction in the countryside.

Party committees are expected to persistently strengthen discipline, to foster among laborers a thrifty attitude toward the land, to devote more attention to the selection and distribution of leading cadres at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to help new control organs in the agro-industrial complex organize their activity in the right way.

A realistic way of settling outstanding problems in agriculture is offered by an increase in yields. For this purpose, we must more rapidly adopt scientifically substantiated zonal farming systems, must systematically take steps to raise the fertility of the soil, must rapidly complete the application of crop turnovers, must make broad use of soil protecting technologies, and must make better use of ameliorated lands.

In stockbreeding, we are expected primarily to bring fodder production in line with the number of stock available and to increase stock density in those rayons and farms where it is still insufficient, and at the same time to increase the number of livestock. Point two, we must cut short the use of grain fodder by increasing the procurements and improving the qualities of coarse and juicy fodder. Then, it is important to intensify the fattening and to increase the productivity of the milking herd. Moreover, we must increase the percentage of yound stock and reduce mortality. At all levels we must increase the responsibility of leaders for fulfilling the plans for both the procurement of livestock produce and for their delivery. Naturally enough, this also applies to plant production.

Under the present conditions, it is highly important to improve economic work at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

What I mean is to apply cost accountancy everywhere, to intensify the struggle against mismanagement and unproductive outlays, and to broadly apply new forms of production organization and of labor stimulation, including collective contracting.

Party organizations, administrative and economic organs, and all farm workers must now concentrate their efforts on fulfilling the 1983 plans. For this purpose we must mobilize all possibilities, must find correct solutions in good time to increase crop yields, stockbreeding productivity, the output and procurements of produce.

While speaking about an accelerated scientific-technical progress, one must not fail to touch, at least briefly, upon the role of the HIGHER SCHOOL, because almost a half of the republic's scientists are concentrated in higher educational establishments. And they have supplied quite a few papers of importance for practice. Unfortunately, at many higher educational establishments scientific forces are dispersed in an unjustified way, and the scientific research process is inadequately equipped materially and technically. Higher educational establishments are still a long way from having made full use of such an important scientific advantage as the opportunity to concentrate the efforts of various types of scientists on the immediate scientific-technical problems. To eliminate these shortcomings and to improve control over scientific work is the first duty of the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education and other ministries and departments in charge of higher educational establishments. It is also the first duty of their rectorates and party committees.

THE THINGS THAT ENSURE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION ARE PEOPLE, CADRES AND, IN MANY RESPECTS, THEIR IDEOLOGICAL POSITION, THE SCOPE OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL HORIZONS AND COMPETENCE. "...IN ORDER TO CONTROL," V.I. LENIN EMPHASIZED, "ONE NEEDS TO BE COMPETENT, ONE MUST BE FULLY AND ACCURATELY FAMILIAR WITH ALL CONDITIONS EXISTING FOR PRODUCTION, MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE TECHNOLOGY OF THIS PRODUCTION, AND MUST POSSESS A CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC TRAINING."

Thus the point is to ensure in good time that cadre reserves are available in all sectors and in all fields, to consistently pursue the line of promoting young, enterprising workers, to develop the existing and to create new scientific schools under the leadership of the republic's prominent scientists. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify party influence in collectives, and to raise the responsibility of both scientists and practical workers for the effectiveness of research and for the utilization of its results. Many party committees are coordinating in this field the activity of administrative and economic organs, scientific institutions, enterprises and organizations functioning under many departments. For example, the interdepartmental scientific-technical complexes and associations, created on the Lvov Obkom's initiative, managed in six years to reduce the "scientific idea - production" cycle by a half. In the same period, more than 300 papers with an economic effect totaling more than R220 million were applied in production.

Councils for promoting scientific-technical progress, formed under all obkoms, as well as under most gorkoms and raykoms, have proved in practice to be an effective means of exerting party influence to more rapidly apply science and technology in production.

Responsible new tasks require from each communist and functionary good organization, accuracy, initiative and business ability. As noted, the entire organizational and political work must be directly concentrated on labor collectives which form the basic link in socialist society, and on basic party organizations which make up the base, the foundation of our party. It is precisely there that the fate of all plans and measures are settled.

The adoption of the act, whose draft is now being discussed with much interest and vigor in our society, will undoubtedly promote the role of labor collectives in settling all problems involving production, social and cultural life.

In addition to active steps to foster labor discipline, it is important for every subunit to resolutely set about strictly observing technological discipline in order to improve the quality and to prolong the useful life of manufactured products. In a word, we must make additional efforts and must act energetically and efficiently, always bearing in mind the factor of time and the scale of the work performed.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the work aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress was directly related to the consolidation of our country's economic and defense potential, and that this was a point of particular importance in the present complex international situation for which the imperialists, and primarily the Washington administration, are responsible.

One of the main objectives of the present anti-Soviet campaign in the West, backed by the United States of America, NATO and their special services, is to disrupt commercial, economic and scientific-technical relations between the USSR and Western states. This requires us to take full and rapid advantage of all our opportunities to accomplish important tasks for scientific-technical progress. We also must make more extensive use of the experience accumulated by the fraternal socialist countries.

Our country will never tolerate a military superiority over it. This was what Comrade Yu. V. Andropov resolutely stated in his interviews with a PRAVDA correspondent and with DER SPIEGEL magazine, and this is what Comrade A.A. Gromyko said at his press conference.

"WHILE FOLLOWING LENIN'S BEHEST," it is stated in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDRP Congress, "THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET STATE ARE INVARIABLY MANIFESTING HIGH VIGILANCE AND TAKING THE NECESSARY STEPS TO CONSOLIDATE OUR FATHERLAND'S DEFENSE ABILITY."

In this sphere, we must always manifest purposefulness, persistence, party maturity and adherence to principles.

At the end V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed the confidence that, while fully and entirely endorsing and supporting our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, the communists and working people of the Soviet Ukraine would redouble their efforts on the front of scientific-technical progress and would contribute their worthy part in the further prosperity of our great motherland and in the consolidation of its positions in the international arena.

MUSLIM CLERGYMAN ADDRESSES TASHKENT CONFERENCE

GF151840 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 May 83

[Report on Mufti Isham Babakhan's Address Delivered at the Tashkent Conference of Muslim and Christian Clergymen on 12 May -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Islamic and Christian clergymen held a conference in Tashkent today on matters related to religious relations between Muslims and Christians within the framework of the effort made to maintain peace and eliminate the danger of war and to the important effort made in this respect by clergymen.

The conference was attended by Mufti Shamseddin Khan Ibn Ziauddin Khan Ibn Ishan Babakhan, director of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR; (Varpalamay), Archbishop of Tashkent and Central Asia [title as heard]; Archimandrite (Augustin Niketchyn), (?director) of the Religious Academy of Leningrad; and representatives of (?Muslim and orthodox communities) in Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR.

Mufti Shamseddin Khan Ibn Ziauddin Khan Ibn Ishan Babakhan, director of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR, addressed the meeting on the topic "The Eastern Muslims Are Struggling Against War for Peace."

The Mufti said that one of the main principles of the religion of Islam is to serve humanity and contribute toward the effort aimed at establishing just and humane relations among the peoples. He added: In the sacred Koran God says [words indistinct] and peace and tranquillity is the wish and moral objective of the world's clergymen. It is due to this that the Muslims of the Soviet Union have regarded waging a struggle for maintaining peace as part of their religious faith.

The Mufti also stressed that the current struggle for maintaining world peace is gaining significant importance. He added: The escalating tension in the Near East, Asia, Africa and Latin America is pleasing the U.S. Administration headed by President Reagan. The U.S. Administration is not only supporting aggressive forces but also making material aid available to them. We should seriously think about the fact that a new world war will result in the destruction of humanity as a whole. If representatives of religions around the world were to explain to their breathren the danger of rearmament and that of [words indistinct] with nuclear arms, they would contribute toward reducing the current tension in the international arena.

The representatives of the religion of Islam in Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR are participating in this struggle, just like the representatives of other religions.

The Mufti continued by saying that Muslim clergymen have always been supporting the just policy the Soviet Union has been pursuing for peace. He added: The Soviet Muslims are actively cooperating with the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. They are collectiving funds for the Peace Council. Soviet Muslims are holding international conferences and in these conferences they are expressing their (?support) for justice and consolidated peace in the world. A total of (?eight) conferences have taken place during the past 10 years. Appeals have been adopted in every one of these conferences. The participants of these conferences in their appeals called on the governments of countries possessing nuclear arms not to make recourse to them and to pursue a policy aimed at defusing international tension.

Concluding, Mufti Shamseddin Khan Ibn Ziauddin Khan Ibn Ishan Babakhan said: We congratulate the cooperation, [words indistinct] and friendly talks between the religions. The establishment of relations between the peoples for peace and friendship is sacred, that is to say it is a valuable common (?endeavor) aimed at safeguarding existence in the world.

WESTERN GAS PIPELINE WORK AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

PM181529 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20 May 83 (Signed to Press 10 May) p 4

[G. Veselkov Report: "Along the Line in April"]

[Text] The builders of the export gas pipeline celebrated May Day with further labor achievements: some 4,175 km of the pipeline's total length of 4,451 km had been insulated and trenched in by the holiday. Throughout the winter season -- the most favorable for pipelaying -- work proceeded ahead of schedule and the results achieved were better than last year's. Whereas, for example, in all of 1982 1,850 km of finished pipeline were laid, some 2,325 km -- more than half of the total amount of work -- were laid in the period January-April 1983.

At the height of the work some 47 integrated production lines [potoli] were engaged in the construction of the gas pipeline's linear section. Joining in socialist competition, many of these have fulfilled their pledges and finished work on the stretch assigned to them. The best results among these lines were achieved by the collectives headed by I. Shaykhutdinov (the "Tafnefteprovodstroy" Trust), V. Samburskiy (the "Priobtruboprovodstroy" Trust), V. Kernitskiy (the "Severtruboprovodstroy" Trust), V. Belyaveva (the Welding and Assembly Trust) and M. Kucherepa (the "Ukrtruboprovodstroy" Trust). On completing welding and insulating and laying operations, the construction workers will switch to operations involving testing and ballasting the pipeline and preparing it for commissioning. Collectives of the Main Siberian Pipeline Administration, who have laid 729 km of pipeline in the difficult conditions existing in West Siberia, and of the Main Eastern Pipeline Administration, who have completed work on a 1,343 km-long stretch, have now completed all their linear work.

Only a relatively small amount of work remains to be done on the construction of the linear section by construction organizations under the umbrella of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry's Administration of Gas Pipelines Under Construction, the Main Southern Pipeline Administration and the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Construction of Oil and Gas Extraction Industry Enterprises, and the "Soyuzintergazstroy" Association. They have elaborated measures, endorsed by the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises Collegium, for completing testing in May and, in the case of complexes nearing completion, completing all work on the linear section along the entire route in the second quarter of the current year -- some 3-6 months ahead of schedule. Around 1,000 km of gas pipeline have been tested to date. Some construction collectives are now switching over to building a new gas pipeline, from Urengoy to the Center.

Construction workers under the umbrella of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work have responsible work to do in the remainder of the current year in the construction of compressor stations, including 17 first-stage stations nearing their completion deadlines. In addition to production installations, they must also build apartment houses, municipal service networks, health-care, cultural, consumer-service and child-care facilities, and trade and public catering enterprises. Construction workers are currently concentrating their efforts on these projects and developing socialist competition in collectives in order to ensure that, just as on the linear section, work proceeds ahead of schedule.

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CONSUMER GOODS

LD131859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures to improve the supply of consumer goods to the population in 1983-85. The decision notes the very important role of trade organizations in this matter. Our correspondent talks with Ivan Lukich Davydov, USSR deputy minister of trade:

[Begin recording] [Question] Ivan Lukich, the decision directs the attention of the USSR Ministry of Trade and of Tsentrosoyuz to the need to improve the responsibility of trading organizations in supplying goods to the population, to be more demanding of industry to increase the output of goods which are in short supply in the stores, especially cheap goods, to step up supervision of the fulfillment of contracts for supplies of goods, to implement the necessary measures to improve the organization of trade, to improve work on studying and forming consumer demands, to correctly distribute goods and resources, taking account of territorial characteristics. How are these questions to be resolved?

[Answer] Great importance is allotted to questions of improving work with industry, improving the activity of the wholesale branch of trade. Because it is precisely wholesale trade which is called upon to increase its demands on industry, both in the organization of the output of those goods which are in demand among the population and in the unfailing fulfillment of supply contracts concluded at trade fairs.

[Question] Ivan Lukich, where exactly do you see the intensification of the role of wholesale trade in improving mutual relations between trade organizations and industry?

[Answer] In our view, primarily in long-term, 5-year agreements concluded between the main administrations of the Ministry of Trade and the corresponding sections of industrial ministries. This is important in principle because it defines joint work for the production of articles essential for the market. It primarily concerns the volumes of production, the breadth and completeness of the range of goods, new goods, fashion goods, consumer goods and the quality of articles. Second, it increases the importance of wholesale trade fairs. Such a fair opened yesterday for the sale of cultural, everyday and sports goods for 1984.

[Question] Well, concerning agreements -- they have always existed, haven't they?

[Answer] Previously, agreements were concluded for only 1 year. Now, agreements are to be concluded for the long-term.

[Question] But what is the difference in principle? Taking account of this decision and the recommendations and instructions contained in it, how are the wholesale workers at such fairs as you have mentioned to behave now? Can they, say, refuse any goods?

[Answer] Wholesale trade will buy from industry only those goods which are in demand among the population and which they are sure will sell. This is a formulation which is new in principle.

[Question] So this will be a hardening of certain positions by the trade organizations, such as is stated in the decision?

[Answer] First of all, it will be a manifestation of a more principled attitude, and apparently there is a direct need for a hardening of the demands made by trade on industry. Because even at the fair which has just opened, we see that not all ministries or industrial enterprises have presented the volume and range of goods for 1984 in accordance with the demands of our consumers. For example, we cannot agree with the proposals which industry made to us on defining the volumes and ranges of motorcar tires. There is a shortage of these goods today, both in volume and range. Therefore, during the work of the fair and as result of the work of the fair, additional measures will be taken to ensure the fuller satisfaction of demand.

[Question] Ivan Lukich, do you think this system of measures will facilitate the elimination of the sort of situation mentioned in the decision, that goods pile up on shop counters?

[Answer] Well, first of all these measures are aimed at doing this. But it does not just depend on this. The decision directs attention to the more correct and equal distribution of goods resources in the various regions of the country. Because it is no secret that today in some places goods remain unsold, while in other regions of the country there are none of these goods. So we must very attentively resolve questions of the correct distribution of these goods. If these goods do not accord with demand, the measures to influence industry which are envisaged by this decision will allow us to avoid the output of goods which lie unsold on the shelves.

[Question] That is, trade will simply not take them?

[Answer] It should not take them, and it will not take them. But the solution of this task is not the concern of trade alone. The problem should be solved jointly, in close contact with industry. Industrial ministries and industrial enterprises should sensitively observe the progress of the sales of the goods they produce. And I think that each collective which produces consumer goods should pay more attention to marketing the output they produce. And we see the role of trade as proving timely information to the collectives of workers producing these goods, such as: Your goods, for whatever reason, are not in demand; we request you to renew or replace the goods or else we shall not take them. It must be supposed that in these conditions the workers in trade will be able to have a more principled approach to assessing the proposals of their partners and will consistently defend the interests of consumers and be concerned for fuller satisfaction of their demands. [end recording]

'POLISH LESSON' ON LABOR MANAGEMENT CITED

PM170849 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 May 83 p 2

[Prof M. Baglay article under the rubric "Political Talks": "Activeness Plus Responsibility": "The Draft Law on Labor Collectives and the Leninist Principles of Working People's Participation in Production Management"]

[Excerpts] The socialist system presupposes the active participation of working people and labor collectives in the management of production and enterprises. At the dawn of Soviet power V.I. Lenin emphasized: "It is necessary more and more to extend the participation of working people themselves in the management of the economy and the building of new production." The Communist Party directs this process, fostering in the masses the desire to master the skills of managerial art.

The participation of workers in production management is of a broad nature under socialism. It certainly does not boil down to being active just at individual enterprise level. As the chief organizer of economic building on the countrywide scale, the socialist state is itself the living embodiment of the working people's power. Starting with the USSR Supreme Soviet and ending with any village soviet, this entire system of genuine democracy is directly aimed at involving the masses to the maximum in the management of state affairs and of the economy above all.

The experience accumulated in our country has given the fraternal socialist countries great assistance. Of course, there are differences of approach to the problem of participation in management in certain countries. However, they are not so important and frequently lie rather in the sphere of terminology. The community countries are united in their desire to develop working people's activeness and interest in enterprise management. However, not one of the fraternal countries sets working people's involvement in production management against the principles of running a socialist planned economy or substitutes private or group ownership of the means of production for public ownership. This should not be forgotten by those bourgeois ideologues who see the diversity of forms of self-management in various socialist countries as some "erosion" of socialism's foundations, as proof of the "inefficiency" of socialist ownership, and so forth. Historical experience clearly attests that only socialist ownership, in conjunction with the planned running of the economy, rules out exploitation and tyranny and opens up the way to working people's genuine participation in production management with full rights.

The theory and practice of labor collectives' participation in production management under the conditions of socialism are organically inscribed in the political system based on the party's leading role. The strength of party leadership lies in the fact that it does not hold back the initiative of the masses but, on the contrary, promotes its development in every possible way. These principles constitute the basis of party organs' leadership of the work of trade unions and, at the level of an individual enterprise, of the work of the trade union committee, production conference and other forms of the labor collective's participation in production management.

It is no coincidence that socialism's enemies are up in arms against these basic principles and try to stuff worker self-management with the demagoguery of antisocialism. This was clearly manifested in the recent events in Poland, where antisocialist leaders wanted worker self-management to be isolated from party leadership, assume the position of an arbiter with regard to the organs of state power and management, and control the distribution sphere with no responsibility for the state of production. Their "self-management" openly posed the task of destroying the socialist management machinery and turning enterprises into artels of a kind with a communal organization. Those demagogic ideas failed, but the "Polish lesson," inter alia, will still remind us for a long time of the dangerous consequences that can result from departing from the Leninist principles of labor collectives' participation in production management.

SHEVARDNADZE ON GEORGIAN FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

PM131039 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM Report: "The Food Program: The Path of Implementation"]

[Excerpt] A conference was held at the Georgian CP Central Committee on 27 April which was attended by first secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the chairmen of the Abkhaz ASSR and Adzhar ASSR Councils of Ministers, the chairmen of the South Osetian Oblispolkom and the republic's gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, ASSR and oblast agro-industrial association chairmen, rayon agro-industrial association chairmen, leaders of republic ministries, state committees and departments and of trade union and Komsomol organizations, scientists, specialists and representatives of the mass media.

There was an examination of practical questions of agricultural development and the implementation of the Georgian SSR Food Program in the light of the demands of the 18 April 1983 conference at the CPSU Central Committee.

A report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the further development of agricultural production and the reliable provision of foodstuffs to the country's population in the shortest possible time is not only a paramount economic tasks but also an urgent sociopolitical task. It is constantly at the center of attention of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

This was vividly confirmed by the conference of first secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms held at the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April under the chairmanship of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which examined some practical questions of agricultural development and the implementation of the Food Program.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that all party, soviet and agricultural organs work actively to overcome the difficulties and strive to accelerate the pace of agricultural development and solve the food problem.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee conference, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted further, are now being examined everywhere, at all regional party organizations in the country. And we have gathered here today to determine the tasks related to the problems raised at the Moscow conference and to examine the work of the republic's party, Soviet and economic organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

Speaking about the progress being made by the Food Program in the republic and of its practical results, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic overfulfilled the plans for the procurement of all basic agricultural products, including leaf tea, fruit, citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, meat, eggs and so forth.

The average growth rate of agricultural production during that time was 8.6 percent a year, which ensures the 22 percent growth in production planned for the entire 5-year plan. This inspires confidence that the 11th 5-Year Plan targets will be entirely fulfilled.

The successes convincingly demonstrate how efficiently and consistently the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress are being implemented by agricultural enterprise collectives and how the Food Program is being carried out. It is important to stress this so that the newly created management conditions can be more fully utilized in the future and attention focused on the unresolved tasks.

The past 2 years have brought us not only successes but also great complications and many concerns, in the main connected with the crop losses over a large area of vineyards as a result of heavy hailstorms, losses which could not fail to affect 1982 plan fulfillment. Consequently the gross agricultural output target for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan was underfulfilled by almost 3.2 percent in the republic.

The loss of a large part of the grape crop created difficult problems for the entire agro-industrial complex. However, by joint efforts the difficulties were successfully overcome, and the main thing was that the new management organs demonstrated their viability.

Subsequently Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze focused attention on which shortcomings are to be eliminated first and where the main attention should now be concentrated. In particular, stress was laid on the need to switch to zonal arable farming systems, which ensure big harvests, as science and practice confirm. The republic's Zonal Commission for the Introduction of Arable Farming Systems is systematically formulating recommendations for zonal farming which may be of great benefit to the republic's farmers. They are being introduced only slowly, however, and sometimes are not used at all but are shelved for years at a time while arable farming is conducted in the old way. And this at a time when the party is demanding that the introduction of scientifically validated arable farming systems be accelerated. As the CPSU Central Committee conference stressed, the task in the near future is to complete the assimilation of crop rotation systems, switch to the kind of sowing structure that ensures the greatest production per hectare, and introduce industrial crop cultivation techniques and efficient soil treatment methods on a broad scale.

In this context just criticism has been leveled at the Scientific Research Institute for the Economics and Organization of Agriculture and the Republic's Zonal Commission for the Introduction of Arable Farming Systems, whose work is based on the institute, which are limiting their role merely to publishing recommendations. What is more, there are also great delays in the publication of those recommendations.

The example set by cereal farming shows how essential scientific recommendations are, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed.

A lot of grain has been wasted in recent years by farms in Signakhskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Tsalkskiy, Gudautskiy, Makharadzevskiy and certain other rayons and in the area around Tskhaltubo. The leaders of many farms and rayons have simply neglected grain seed cultivation in recent years. It must be admitted that our work on seed cultivation and the determination of seed quality is extremely unsatisfactory even though a special association, the Gruzsemprom, was set up in 1977, and the republic's State Inspectorate for Seed Quality with its vast staff is in operation.

Kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and leaders of the former Ministry of Agriculture and its special services opted for the easy way out. Large quantities of sowing material, including poor quality and nonregionalized material, began to be shipped in from other republics, while all the conditions for supplying farms without their own output exist locally. In the past 2 years alone 61,000 tons of grain and pulse crop seeds have been imported, or half the republic's total requirement.

Last year the republic's Tavtavi Science-and-Production Association was set up to transfer seed production onto a scientific basis: Its leadership has set about the matter energetically, and we hope that seed cultivation questions will be resolved in the near future. However, this should not create a feeling of dependence among the rayon's leaders. Matters will only improve when seed production is set up on the farms themselves. Scientists at the Scientific Research Institute for Arable Farming have created native strains of simple corn hybrids which are the equal of foreign strains in terms of yield. This is a great achievement. However, difficulties that are not fully understood have been created in corn seed production. It seems that leaders of a number of rayons simply do not want to be burdened with the production of these seeds and at the same time are quite ready to ask about importing such seeds from overseas. In this respect one cannot take seriously the explanations of leaders of Gardabanskiy Rayon, which is winning increasing recognition as a testing ground for agricultural science but where only 240 hectares of land have so far been allocated for the production of simple hybrid corn seeds.

The report devoted great attention to the production and procurement of vegetables and potatoes. It pointed out that good results have been achieved in this sphere in recent years: Their production has doubled in 10 years, and there has also been a substantial increase in procurements. As a result, there is now uninterrupted, year-round trading in vegetables, potatoes and fruit in stores in Tbilisi, Rustavi and other cities. Hardly anyone would have thought this possible 10 years ago. It is now guaranteed thanks to the systematic and purposeful work of party, soviet, agricultural and procurement organs in many of the republic's rayons. Only the quality of the produce gives grounds for complaints, and quite just complaints. Therefore, in addition to increasing vegetable and potato production, the chief task of our vegetable and potato growers is to sharply improve the quality and extend the range of produce.

The fulfillment of national economic plans as a whole is largely determined by the state of viticulture and horticulture. These traditional sectors are of decisive importance to the whole republic, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said.

The elements undoubtedly inflicted large losses on many grape-growing farms and entire rayons last year. But can the elements alone be blamed for all the losses which viticulture has suffered over the past 2 years? No natural phenomena can be used by the leaders of Telavskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Vanskiy, Mayakovskiy, Zestafonskiy, Terzholskiy, Sachkherskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and other rayons to account for the fact that the grape procurement plan in those rayons was not fulfilled last year.

At the same time, even where the elements ran wild, rural workers were able to counter them with doggedness and persistence and with selfless and sometimes even heroic labor, as, for example, on the Zemo-Kedi village kolkhoz in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, where, despite all the adversities, more than 10,000 tons of grapes were sold to the state. And this is further confirmation that under complex conditions certain workers seek and find ways to overcome difficulties and increase production of agricultural produce, while others try to use these conditions to justify serious omissions in their work.

Skeptics of a kind have appeared among us, who cast doubt on the fulfillment even of this year's reduced grape procurement plan by claiming that is unrealistic. We must deal a most resolute rebuff to such sentiments. The plan is perfectly realistic and must be fulfilled at all costs. The realism of the plan is guaranteed by well-organized, harmonious, concerted work and by a resolute struggle against all kinds of losses. Losses such as, for example, the sparseness of young vineyards, which stands at 35-40 percent in Akhmetskiy Rayon, 28-30 percent in Telavskiy Rayon, 25 percent in Kvarelskiy Rayon, 37 percent in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, 37-40 percent in Kaspskiy rayon, and so forth. This is nothing but the result of an irresponsible, careless attitude. The state of horticulture does not accord with modern requirements, although the fruit procurement plan was fulfilled as a whole last year. But this must not make us complacent, as public-sector farms undersupplied the state to the tune of 40,000 tons of fruit. It is a disturbing fact that for many years now the average yield per hectare on kolkhozes and states farms has not exceeded 32-36 quintals. It has been calculated that losses as a result of the substandard and inopportune fulfillment of the range of measures to tend orchards amount to 100,000-150,000 tons of fruit.

The task is to make 1983 a turning point in the development of viticulture and fruit-growing. The efforts of the leaders of party, soviet, and agricultural organs must be directed toward this, the speaker emphasized.

In addition to viticulture, fruit-growing, and citrus fruit-growing, a leading sector of our agriculture is tea-growing, which also determines the republic's place in the all-union division of labor. Today there is every ground for saying that tea-growing farms and tea factories are mostly ready to gather quality leaves.

But here, too, we have our problems. There are grave shortcomings on a number of farms and in individual tea factories. Their elimination is an urgent task for us. The main task is to ensure that the fulfullmnet of the stepped up plans for harvesting and processing leaf tea is closely combined with the struggle to improve the tea's quality. Last year's weather conditions provided no opportunity for carrying through the struggle for a sharp improvement in the quality of Georgian tea to its logical conclusion. This must be done now.

The state of citrus fruit-farming is causing no particular anxiety, since the fruit procurement plan for the past 2 years has been overfulfilled by 154,000 tons. However, here, too, there are unresolved questions. They include the correlation between the production of citrus fruit on public-sector farms and on private plots. Why, for instance, was the average citrus plantation yield on public-sector farms in Makhardzevskiy Rayon only 73 quintals per hectare in 1976 through 1982 while the yield from the population was 230 quintals, the respective figures for 1982 being 40 quintals and 236 quintals? An even greater discrepancy is visible on large-scale farms like the Shroma and Natanebi village kolkhozes, the Ureki citrus farming sovkhoz, and other farms. The same picture can be seen in the Adzhar ASSR and indeed in almost the entire citrus-growing region. And this at a time when the best specialists are working on public-sector farms and these farms have the best plant protection agents and priority in the delivery of fertilizers, equipment, and other material and technical facilities.

The republic's Communist Party Central Committee categorically demands the introduction of state order in the production and procurement of citrus fruit and the full safekeeping of the output obtained on public-sector farms. At the same time it is necessary to make wider use of channels for increasing citrus fruit production, such as these farms' cooperation with the population.

It was stressed that it is necessary to step up the leadership exercised by the republic and local organs over economically important sectors of agricultural production, like tobaccogrowing and the cultivation of essential oil crops, and to create scientifically substantiated programs for these sectors' further development.

The report noted that a special role in further developing the republic's agricultural production and ensuring a good guaranteed harvest belongs to land reclamation, the effective use of reclaimed land, and the introduction of industrial technology for the cultivation of agricultural crops on such land.

The reclaimed land area in the republic has now passed the 540,000 hectare mark, which is about half of all cultivated land. In the future, land reclamation rates will be accelerated.

However, in many cases reclaimed land is used unsatisfactorily. The area of this land is being expanded, and enormous funds are being spent for the prupose, yet the harvest does not increase.

Now, in connection with the creation of the State Committee for Agricultural Production, the situation will, of course, change. Land reclamation workers in conjunction with the workers of other agricultural services, henceforth bear responsibility for obtaining a good harvest from irrigated land and consequently will look into the matter more deeply.

A topic for the special concern of the republic's party organization is stockraising, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed. Its development not only determines the level of the economy but is also connected with satisfying the population's most urgent needs. Hence stems the Central Committee's categorical demand that all party, soviet and economic organs pay the closest, most unremitting attention to this sector, for what has been let slip in stockraising today cannot be made up tomorrow.

In recent years definite advances have been achieved in this sphere in our republic. There has been an increase in the hog and poultry population, and meat and egg production and state purchases of all types of stockraising products have increased. At the same time a grave situation is taking shape, as before, in stockraising, and primarily in dairy stockraising. That means that farm leaders and specialists are failing to be properly concerned for increasing the herd's productivity or raising young replacement animals and are failing to wage an active struggle against animal diseases.

In a number of rayons the process of fattening livestock and bringing it up to the necessary weight and condition is literally left to take care of itself. At the CPSU Central Committee conference our republic was named among those which sell the state underweight livestock. And that criticism is entirely justified. The blame for this situation rests largely with the leaders of Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Dushetskiy, Marneulskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Karelskiy, Terzholskiy, and other Rayons, where the average daily weight gain in cattle in the first quarter of this year was only 100-225 grams. Even in a stockraising rayon like Tsalskiy Rayon the average weight of cattle sold to the state was only 217 kg.

The correct organization of livestock feeding and fattening is the direct way to make up the losses of a considerable quantity of meat.

The situation with respect to increasing the number of piglets is even more perturbing. Throughout the entire 10th 5-Year plan, an average of up to 970 piglets were obtained from every 100 sows, whereas on the country's leading farms this indicator reaches 1,500-1,800.

The basis for further boosting stockraising is a firm fodder base. Positive changes have been observed in this sphere. However, our fodder production is failing to meet stockraising's growing requirements either quantitatively or qualitatively. The underrating of this important matter by the leaders of a number of rayons and farms, who are shifting their problems onto the state's shoulders, is having an effect.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that problems which arise be resolved promptly on the spot and that better use be made of internal reserves and opportunities. The comrades must act vigorously to supply stockraising with coarse and succulent fodder of their own production. Under conditions in which we specialize in southern and subtropical crops, the main problem of increasing the fodder base must be resolved by obtaining the maximum yield from every hectare of fodder crops and making sensible use of natural fodder land.

The report devoted great attention to problems of the mechanization of agricultural production and the effective use of equipment. It was noted that a considerable amount of work has been done in the republic to increase the energy capacities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, although in terms of this indicator it still lags considerably behind the all-union level. Nonetheless the provision of energy for labor has almost doubled while the horsepower of the tractor pool has trebled, and the number of tractors has almost doubled. But the indicators for the use of tractors and combines remain lower than the all-union figures.

Good initiative has been displayed by Signakhskiy and Tetritskaroyskiy Rayons, where they have organized two nonregulated mechanized harvesting and transportation teams which consistently harvest grain crops in the rayons in a vertical zonal sequence, so to speak. The results of these teams' work are very encouraging. The experience of these and other nonregulated teams in Abashaskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, and Dmanisskiy Rayons shows what great reserves for improving the standard of use of equipment and increasing production output lie in progressive forms of organizing labor. That is why the all-round promotion of the teams' successful work and the expansion of the sphere in which this organizational form is used in all agricultural sectors are among the main tasks of the State Committee for Agricultural Production, party raykoms, and rayon agro-industrial associations.

The effective utilization of equipment in the countryside is hampered in many respects by the shortage of skilled machine operator cadres. A number of steps have been taken, but the problem is not being solved quickly enough. The machine operator cadre availability situation is worst in Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Telavskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Mtskhtskiy, Samtredskiy, Chokhataurskiy, and Makharadzevskiy Rayons and in the Tskhaltubo City Zone, where there are 64-84 operators per 100 tractors. And this is at a time when the republic's party organization has set a course toward accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The quality of cadre training falls short of modern demands. The time has come to renounce the formalistic approach to this matter once and for all and to radically review methods of training and retraining cadres.

People in our republic do not know how to store agricultural equipment properly, either. Machinery and implements are being written off prematurely. This is evidence of negligence and irresponsibility toward the people's property.

Work at repair enterprises, servicing centers and equipment exchange centers must be organized on a genuinely state basis. A greater effort should be made to improve the quantitative and qualitative indicators of work done and services provided. Year after year agricultural equipment capital repair plans remain unfulfilled. The need for capital repairs to tractors, trucks, and tractor engines is increasing all the time, but only 50-70 percent of the work is being done.

The successful solution of the Food Program, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed, largely depends on the normalization of the economic position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is therefore very important to increase farms' profitability and make rational use of the enormous funds provided by the state.

Like all public-sector farm activity, financial and economic activity must be organized on a scientific basis.

In this connection the report stressed that agrarian science is still deeply in debt to agricultural workers. There was a special discussion of this at the Sixth Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum, after which a number of practical measures were outlined and are now being implemented. One example: Last year the Scientific Research Institute of Arable Farming concluded a contract with the Chaladidskiy Sovkhoz in Khobskiy Rayon on creative collaboration and partnership. As a result, the sovkhoz increased the soybean yield by 7 quintals per hectare and the corn yield by 8. Revenue increased by R104,000. Some R52,000 of this sum was transferred to the institute. Now the institute has entered into partnership with all the farms in Khobskiy Rayon.

This example deserves to be emulated. It should be copied by other scientific research institutes, and the leaders of all rayons must pave the way for the introduction of new scientific developments.

The requisite conditions have been created in the republic for managing agricultural production and the agro-industrial complex as a whole on a scientific basis. These include a widely developed material and technical base, the requisite economic conditions and an efficient system of agro-industrial complex sector management.

The CPSU Central Committee conference particularly emphasized the role of the new management organs -- agro-industrial associations -- in the implementation of tasks arising out of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program and stressed that the process of formation of the new organs is not simple. At one time we had difficulties in setting up the new agro-industrial complex management organs, but the process can now be regarded as basically completed.

We have nearly finished setting up a new republican agricultural production management organ -- a State Committee. Its first steps already show that the decision to set up the committee was absolutely correct and came at the right time.

A harmonious system for managing the sectors of the agro-industrial complex has been created, beginning with rayon-level bodies and ending with republic organs. In the rayon agro-industrial associations and the State Committee for Agricultural Production we have solid, authoritative management bodies, staffed with competent people, which have at their disposal all that is needed not only to solve individual problems but also to skillfully manage work on the implementation of the Food Program. Raykoms are now able to concentrate their activity on resolving organizational and political tasks.

Party organizations must pay more attention to work with cadres, above all with kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and agricultural specialists. It is necessary to examine carefully and without delay how far the existing cadre training and retaining system accords with modern demands and take steps to improve it so that leading cadres in the countryside constantly widen their outlook and specialized knowledge and are stable.

The republic again began the year with certain problems. But judging by the overall indicators, spring agricultural work is generally proceeding much better than in past years and the indicators are better at the close of the livestock wintering period.

The political and labor activeness of the rural workers has noticeably increased, party and state discipline is getting stronger, and progressive forms of labor organization are being introduced on a wide scale. Manpower is becoming more actively involved in social production, and parasitism is being combatted more resolutely.

All of us and all republic party organizations, from the Georgian CP Central Committee to primary party organizations, must constantly and unflaggingly monitor all work connected with this year's harvest and with the further intensification of livestock-raising. This must now be the focus of all our efforts and of the work of party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, the press, television, radio and monitoring bodies, which must concentrate on resolutely combatting shortcomings and achieving good end results.

The tasks we have to implement in agriculture demand more persistent, concrete, and businesslike work by party organizations and the ability, even in difficult conditions, to find ways of fulfilling the plans stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the country's Food Program.

SOWING PROGRESS, 'ACUTE' PEST PROBLEM VIEWED

PM121417 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 May 83 p 1

[V. Istomin "Agricultural Review": "May Day Concerns"]

[Excerpt] The springtime toil is currently moving further and further to the East of the country. In a few days time mass sowing will begin on north Kazakhstan farms. Here equipment repairs have been better organized this year and the full range of winter agricultural measures has been implemented. The earlier onset of spring in the Virgin Lands has complicated the situation: The time gap between beginning field work and sowing has increased. It is sure that moisture reserves in the soil are still sufficient, and this is why it is important to preserve them and sow the seeds in moist soil.

The machine operators in Tselinograd Oblast's tractor and field crop cultivation teams are currently engaged in well-organized presowing preparation of the soil: they have adopted higher pledges and have called on the graingrowers to actively join in the competition for good end results.

May is the time for sowing groat crops. It is necessary to give them greater attention than ever before. So far, 699,000 hectares have been sown with millet, 27 percent of the planned area, and 293,000 hectares with buckwheat, 17 percent of the planned area. Much work remains to be done in the future, especially in the Russian Federation. Here these crops occupy 25.2 and 6.8 percent, respectively, of their allotted areas. Sowing in Bryansk Oblast's buckwheat fields is progressing slowly, and Orel Oblast farmers are also lagging in this task. Work must be speeded up. Rice has been planted in most of the paddy field area -- 351,000 hectares. Mass sowing of this valuable crop is in progress in Maritime Kray. It is being done on well-fertilized soil with high-quality seeds, and many fields have been placed at the disposal of contract collectives.

Planting of potatoes and sowing of soybeans, feed root crops and grasses are continuing. Strenuous days have overtaken vegetable growers in the Central Zone. Thus in Leningrad Oblast they are planting white cabbage sprouts which have undergone a special hardening treatment. They have been grown not in hothouses but in open ground, where the beds have been ridged and well fertilized since the fall. Experiments have shown that this ensures not only the fast development of plants, but also their protection against diseases and pests.

This problem is especially acute. The warm winter has contributed toward increasing the survival rate of pests, while the winter graincrops have been weakened by the shortage of moisture. In addition, phenological processes in plants are occurring earlier than usual, and the volume of protective work is increasing. This means that it is necessary to bring forward measures to combat pests and to discover and destroy their breeding grounds more effectively, using all available means for this purpose. This is exactly what was done on many Ukrainian farms when sugar beet plantations were hit by an "invasion" of beet weevils. They applied not only chemicals but also the traditional insect-trapping channels and purely agrotechnical methods. Belgorod Oblast farmers have organized plantations quite well. In the meantime, in Moldavia and the Kuban the beet has already broken through on one-half of the areas.

According to operational data, twice as much protective work has been done this year as by the same date last year -- over 20.6 million hectares. Nevertheless, the task facing subdivisions of the All-Union Science-and Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture and the farmers themselves is no less responsible. Weeds have started to grow and many pests have wintered well, including the Colorado beetle, which is so dangerous for potatoes. The cotton crops will be in great danger from bollworm, cobweb mites and aphids.

To the farmers' grief, enterprises of the ministries of the Chemical Industry Mineral Fertilizer Production have failed to fulfill the plans for deliveries to rural areas of individual weed-killers and pesticides. This fact requires that existing stocks be used intelligently and thriftily. Scientists can render local help. Their duty is to suggest to kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and rayon science-and-production associations for agrochemical services to agriculture the most rational methods of plant protection, depending on existing conditions.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL SCORES U.S. 'HEGEMONIST DESIGNS'

PM171319 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 6 May 83 p 3

[TASS-attributed article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A. T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister: "Unfading Exploit"]

[Excerpts] The date of 9 May 1945 is a graphic, unforgettable page in our socialist fatherland's heroic annals. On that day of nationwide triumph Moscow gave a salute in honor of the valiant USSR Armed Forces and the victorious Soviet people, announcing to the world the end of the war and the long-awaited victory over the German fascist invaders.

The victory in World War II was achieved by the joint efforts of the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition and all peoples actively struggling against the German Fascist invaders and their stooges. However, it was the Soviet Union and its armed forces which made the main contribution to the aggressors' defeat. Throughout the war the Soviet-German front attracted the larger part of the Hitlerite Germany's forces and facilities. It was here that 607 enemy divisions were defeated and a large proportion of the enemy aircraft, artillery and tanks was destroyed.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War showed convincingly that the sources of the Soviet people's strength and might lie in the socialist social and state system, in its indisputable superiority over capitalism, and in our socialist ideology. The indestructible alliance of workers and peasants and the great friendship of the peoples of the USSR were the most important sources of the victory. The socialist economy coped fully with a most difficult task -- providing the troops with everything they needed. The unity of the front and rear services, of the army and people, was the decisive conditions of the enemy's defeat.

The victory in the great Patriotic War was ensured by the indestructible might of the USSR Armed Forces and the superiority of Soviet military art. The Army and Navy servicemen demonstrated boundless devotion to their motherland, the people, and the Communist Party and displayed the utmost heroism and a high degree of martial skill.

The inspirer and organizer of the victory of the Soviet people and their army was the Communist Party -- the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. Under exceptionally difficult conditions it was able to ensure the restructuring of the country's entire life on a military footing, to mobilize the Soviet people to the holy struggle against the fascist invaders, and to achieve full victory over fascist Germany.

Our people suffered enormous losses. Over 20 million of the Soviet fatherland's sons and daughters died in that war. We also remember that the Hitlerites destroyed 1,710 Soviet cities and worker settlements and burned down and plundered over 70,000 villages and hamlets. This sacred memory prompts us today to be vigilant and to tirelessly strengthen the cause of world peace and the peoples' security.

The course of international events recently shows that imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, disregarding the lessons of history, has not renounced its hegemonist designs or its gamble on military force.

Bellicose U.S. and NATO circles, under cover of the smokescreen of the absurd myth of the "Soviet military threat," have steered a course toward altering in their own favor the approximately equal correlation of military strategic forces in the world arena. To attain their objectives they have mounted an unprecedentedly large-scale arms race. The U.S. and NATO military-political leadership is seeking to create on possible theaters of military operations powerful groupings of armed forces capable of striking to a great depth, including with the use of strategic weapons.

What is particularly alarming is Washington's intention to implement the decision it has foisted on the NATO countries to deploy, in a number of West European states, the new U.S. medium-range missile weapons, which are in fact, with respect to the USSR, strategic weapons. The implementation of this plan poses a grave threat to the European peoples and will undoubtedly lead to a great deterioration of the international situation.

"...the present U.S. Administration continues to tread an extremely dangerous path," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, answering the questions put by a PRAVDA correspondent. "Questions of war and peace cannot be treated so frivolously. All attempts to seek military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never allow it; it will never be unarmed in the face of any threat."

The USSR Armed Forces now have the most sophisticated means of combating an aggressor. The Army and Navy have powerful strategic intercontinental and medium-range missile complexes; the most sophisticated types of tanks, self-propelled and other artillery; effective air defense means capable of combating all existing and prospective enemy means of air attack; improved aircraft with good combat and flying performance; new nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft-carrying missile and ASW ships.

Civil defense has an important part to play in ensuring the socialist fatherland's reliable defense. It is a component of the system of statewide defense measures undertaken to protect the country's population and national economy against modern means of destruction and to eliminate the results of an enemy attack.

The present international situation enhances the demands made on our armed forces and their combat readiness. The role of the time factor is sharply increased. The deadlines for carrying out the necessary measures are reduced. A more flexible approach is needed toward the organization of the armed forces' transition from a peacetime situation to a wartime one, and the skilled organization of troop and naval actions is required.

Right now socialist competition has been widely launched in the Army and Navy under the watchword "Raise Vigilance; Reliably Safeguard the Motherland's Security!" The results of the winter training period attest that the Soviet Armed Forces personnel have achieved new successes in training, fulfilled the socialist pledges they adopted, and taken a further step forward on the path of improving their marital skill, further raising their combat readiness and vigilantly standing combat duty.

Soviet people may be sure that our valiant Armed Forces, closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party and in combat collaboration with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, will continue worthily to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and to vigilantly stand guard over socialism's gains. They are ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor!

CARELESS MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS AID SURVEILLANCE

PM171149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel Ye. Naumchik, staff officer of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District, under the rubric "Vigilance Is Our Weapon": "If You Go on the Air..."]

[Text] It happened in the communications subunit commanded by Major B. Yaryy. Radio telegraphist Private First Class S. Chikov was given the task of maintaining radio contact with a correspondent. The work was not particularly intensive and there were long pauses. Left to his own devices and sensing a lack of control, the soldier decided to make use of one such pause to contact other correspondents. His intentions seemed harmless -- to try his strength and test the great potential of the equipment. But this intention and the subsequent radio conversations -- and they were not of a service nature -- resulted in a violation of radio communications discipline. Of course, the soldier's actions were cut short, but it was already, as the saying goes, a fait accompli.

For Major Yaryy and the other officers in the subunit the Chikov case was completely unexpected. Chikov had a good record and the subunit's officers were inclined to regard his violation of the rules of radio communication as a one-time annoyance.

But analysis convinced them otherwise. PFC Chikov's violation of radio discipline was the consequence of a whole series of omissions in the training and education process. Briefings of radio telegraphists taking part in combat training work were conducted only formally in the subunit and proper monitoring of their actions in operating apparatus was not organized. Work to educate communications men in the spirit of high vigilance and responsibility for maintaining military secrecy was carried out weakly and ineffectively.

The commission of the misdemeanor was also promoted by the fact that Chikov knew the call signs and operating frequencies of several correspondents, which is a direct violation of the rules. As we can see, there were many circumstances attendant on the misdemeanor, and Major Yaryy was subsequently forced to admit this and draw the necessary conclusions for himself.

Unfortunately, such instances are encountered from time to time. Omissions in educational work can be clearly perceived behind each of them. As a result, some specialists are not clearly aware of the consequences that could result from violations of radio communications discipline. "Well, what about it?", Ensign N. Astakhov's subordinates reasoned when their colleague made contact with a correspondent without waiting for the conventional response. "A trifle not worth talking about."

But are such things really trifles?

Cases are known from the history of the Great Patriotic War where the enemy intelligence service obtained needed information by intercepting radio conversations. The careless word, a half-hint, the excessively detailed information which radiomen sometimes resort to in violation of the rules of radio communication -- the enemy utilized all this in his own interests.

Modern radio stations have a large, virtually unlimited range. This has a negative side -- in certain conditions it enables the enemy to intercept information which could contain valuable facts.

And as numerous instances indicate, this information is sought by many special intelligence centers in imperialist states. Thus, the U.S. National Security Agency alone has more than 2,000 radio interception and radio direction finding posts located in various parts of the globe. Modern surveillance receiving stations, radio direction finders and analysis equipment are installed at these posts.

As the foreign press reports, radio surveillance facilities now make it possible to determine not only the location, type and quantity of radio stations, but also their parameters. If you know these parameters you can judge the purpose of the radio equipment and to whom it belongs and by determining its disposition and quantity you can judge the composition and grouping of troops and the location of staffs. Moreover, constant observation of the work of radio facilities makes it possible to obtain information on the redeployment of units and subunits.

It is quite obvious that with the existence of such radio surveillance facilities, any violation of the rules of radio exchange could put important information in the enemy's hands. Nor must the other consequences of violations be forgotten. The least manifestation of indiscipline or error in the signaler's work could lead to a delay in the passage of important information or a distortion of its meaning and could thus disrupt the control of troops and negate many people's efforts. This is particularly intolerable in operational readiness [boyevoye dezhurstvo], where success in fulfilling a task is often decided by seconds or fractions of a second. That is why the signaler's work must be subordinated to the strict requirements: If you go on the air, be exceptionally disciplined and vigilant.

The facts show that many violations of radio discipline are explained by omissions in the specialists' professional training. These include the garbling of call signs, delays in responding to inquiries from the main radio station, errors in the radio text, and so forth.

During one training exercise, PVT Yeo Makalov was confidently carrying out a radio exchange. But as soon as the situation grew more complex, not a trace was left of his confidence. Severe radio jamming appeared. The specialist should have adopted urgent measures, but he lost his cool. The situation was further complicated by the fact that PVT Makalov's correspondent also had insufficient experience in his work. As a result, for a time the radio telegraphists "did not understand" each other and, trying to restore radio communications at all costs, broke the rules. Moreover, part of the operational information was lost.

I would particularly like to single out those omissions in combat training which promote the acquisition of a so-called "signature" by radio telegraphists. For instance, the habit of enlongating the dots during work on the key; which takes root as a result of incorrect training, enables the enemy's radio surveillance to determine the movement of the radio station and obtain information about the location of troops. Thus, if a specialist with an identifiable signature goes on the air this also belongs to the category of violations of radio communications discipline. Naturally, such instances must be excluded from the signaler's work practice.

But not all commanders attach due significance to this fact. In training young specialists in training subunits, some officers channel their efforts solely into teaching them quickly, in the normative time laid down, to carry out radio exchanges. The trainers do not particularly study the individual features of the trainee's work. Yet radio telegraphists develop a working signature from their very first days.

Strong ideological tempering, excellent training and constant vigilance by personnel are decisive conditions of high radio communications discipline, and daily practice confirms this. Take, for instance, the subunit commanded by Capt V. Kinyakin. It has held the title of excellent subunit for several years in succession. For many years it has experienced no violations of radio communications discipline.

Here educational work is carried out in close interaction with the rehearsal of practical tasks to improve the personnel's combat training and ensure the strictest fulfillment of the rules of station operation service. Highly specialized training enables the signalers to reduce to a minimum the time transmitters are on the air, prevent deviations from the nominal operating frequency and avoid use of radio transmitter devices with a more power than required.

It is of considerable importance to note the following fact as well: Constant monitoring of the work of all radio facilities has been established in the subunit. And the most highly trained, disciplined specialists are appointed for monitoring work in the course of exercises and training. Not only do they record the least violation by radio telegraphists, they also help the commander to discover shortcomings in their individual training.

As is well known, modern radio facilities make it possible to hold conversations by voice as well as by telegraph. According to the rules, such conversations must take place only with the help of special procedure charts. But these rules are sometimes violated both by specialists and by commanders and staff officers. Some of them indulge in verbosity in reporting service information and resort to hints or other types of spontaneous "coding," supposing that the meaning of their conversation will not be comprehensible to third parties. That is intolerable carelessness.

It can happen that certain officers believe that conversations through tropospheric and radio telay channels of communication cannot be intercepted by radio surveillance facilities. This opinion is mistaken. The truth is exactly the opposite: the channels of radio relay and tropospheric communication used in radiotelephony are the most likely to be intercepted, particularly if microphones are used instead of laryngophones. Conversations conducted via wire channels of communication can give the enemy an equally great opportunity to obtain service information if the requirements of documents governing such conversations are violated.

I would like to return to the beginning of my article. The officers and party organization of the subunit commanded by Major Yaryy, after the incident concerning Private Chikov, were able to change their approach to organizing the training and educational process. This work is now notable for its highly concrete, purposeful nature, and actively promotes improved training and the strict observance by servicemen of all requirements determining the procedure for organizing communications.